THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 78 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 2 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1869. NO. 207.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. 4

Seeing is Believing.

Therefore, if you do not believe, call and see that Fleming, 84 Market street, keeps the largest variety of Paper Mollerine at the lowest prices. The best selected stock of Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, fine Toilet Soaps, and all other articles necessary to the toilet, is to be found within his well-filled store. THFS

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market, for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennon, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. 4

"Light as a Cork."

Such is the expression of all housekeepers after making bread with *Dooley's Baking Powder*. No wonder, for it is chemically pure in its composition and possesses no ingredient but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. The best in the market, and but this is not only the best, but the cheapest in market, as one pound will go farther than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for *Dooley's Baking Powder*, and you will have no trouble with poor bread or pastry—satisfaction guaranteed. myr

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK. M.

WASHINGTON.

Reorganization of Special Mail Service.

Appointments by the Postmaster General—Colored Visitors at the White House—Payment of Soldiers' Bounties, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1869.

The Special Mail Service.

Postmaster General Creswell has reorganized the whole special mail service of the country. The previous appropriation for the purpose was been two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. This year it is only one hundred thousand dollars, which has required a reduction of the number of agents. The application for these positions have been almost innumerable. The country is divided into six divisions. Each division is divided into three districts, except the first, which has six, and the sixth, which has four districts. Each division has a principal officer, styled Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who is responsible for the postoffice affairs of the whole division, and reports direct to the Postmaster General. Each District has a Postoffice Inspector, and each division a special agent to investigate mail depredations. There are also fourteen special mail agents at large. The following are the appointments to this service:

First Division, New England States—Superintendent of Railway Service, Thos. P. Cheney, of New Hampshire. Inspectors—First District, W. C. Hanmett; Second District, B. H. Camp, Connecticut. Special agent to investigate mail depredations—Rufus R. Wade, Massachusetts.

Second Division—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Superintendent of Railway Service, Roswell Hart, Rochester, N. Y. Inspectors—First District, Gerald McDonald, Binghamton, N. Y.; Second District, Henry C. Hopkins, Lancaster, Pa; Third District, Jas. T. Wagner, Baltimore. Mail Depredations—James Gayler, New York; E. R. Petherbridge, Binghamton; Jas. McPhail, Maryland, resident agent at Washington.

Third Division—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Superintendent of Railway service, C. J. French, Virginia. Inspectors—First District, John Frey; Third, H. R. Myers; others not made.

Fourth Division—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, excluding the Upper Peninsula, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee—Superintendent of Railway Service, Col. A. H. Markland, Kentucky. Inspectors—First District, W. O. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky.; Second District, C. F. Baldwin; Third, Charles R. Enfield, Mail Depredations—P. C. Pendleton.

Fifth Division—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan—Superintendent of Railway Service, George B. Bangs, Illinois. First District, Wm. G. Chandler; Second, E. H. Kennedy; Third District, L. C. Hewitt, Arkansas. Mail Depredations, Geo. Q. A. Miller.

Sixth Division—Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon and the territories—Inspectors only appointed: First District, A. M. Hobbs, Texas; Second, George H. Hoyt, Kansas; Third, J. H. Wickizer, Illinois; Fourth, Milton B. Caulfield, New Mexico; Fifth, James B. Underwood, Oregon; Sixth, Alfred Barstow, California. Special Agents at Large: James B. Spencer, Money Order Office; Joseph W. Briggs, letter carrier system. The salary of Superintendents is $3,.25.

Reappointed.

Captain Horace Chapin has been reappointed Postmaster at Jacksonville, Illinois, vice Yates, who was confirmed, but by order of the President not commissioned.

Colored Delegation.

The President received a delegation of colored men to-day, with George T. Downing at their head. They wanted to talk about appointments, and were specially anxious to have men of their own race put in at certain points where there seems to be undue prejudice against them.

Callers.

Ministers Howard, for Chins, and Markbreit, for Bolivia, were amongst the callers.

Payment of Bounties.

The Paymaster General will shortly issue regulations providing that Treasury certificates issued in payment of bounties to soldiers shall be paid at the Pay Department here, including attorneys' fees, as provided in the resolution of Congress of April 10, 1869.

Personal.

Senator Trumbull leaves here for Chicago next Monday.

The Shawnee Delegation

Here have concluded articles which the Secretary of the Interior has approved, by which this nation is to move into the Cherokee country. The articles are subject to the Cherokee Council, which, it is understood here, will be at once granted.

BANK ROBBERY.

Nation l Bank at Clearfield, Pa., Robbed of $15,000—$1,000 Reward.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, PA., May 13, 1869.

The County National Bank at Clearfield was opened by burglars last night. The vault was chiseled into, and the burglars broke open. About fifteen thousand dollars in cash were stolen, and forty-five hundred dollars in United States bonds, two thousand dollars of which were registered. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered. The robbery will not affect the solvency of the bank.

Cause of Sour Bread.

How many families continually have pure and unwholesome bread, and in some cases think it cannot be remedied. This is a mistake. There is no excuse for this trouble if they will only get Jenkins' Pearl White River Flour, with directions on the bags and barrels for using. This flour never fails to make excellent bread.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 13—10 P. M.

At the open Board this evening the markets were quiet. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1 18 seller May, and was nominal at $1 19 which. Corn firmer. No. 1 selling at 68½c, and No. 2 at 68c, both seller May. Oats dull. Rye and barley neglected. In the evening nothing was done; prices unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Cotton—high grades suffer; low grades dull and easier; middlings at 29½c; sales 2,600 bales; receipts 1,233 bales; exports to Great Britain, coastwise 9½@9½c; prime 12½c. Molasses nominal.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Flour dull. Wheat in moderate inquiry; sales 13,000 bushels Chicago, 30,000 do Milwaukee, 2,000 do to arrive, all at $1 24, and 4,000 do white Canada and Michigan at $1 30@1 32. Corn dull, condition prevents any large transactions; sales 20,000 bushels new at 56c; 4,000 new at 56c; kiln dried 56@56c. Closing weak. Oats inactive; sales 1,000 bushels western at 70c. Pork dull at $21 50. Lard dull at 19c. Highwines—sales at 86c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—Cotton market firm; low middling 26c, good ordinary 26c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On Saturday a little son of G. Durant, telegraph operator at Boyd's Station, Kentucky, fell into a tub of hot water and was scalded to death.

The *Tribune's* Atlanta, Ga., special says: A large number of Republicans from all parts of the State are now in this city, believing death is certain if they go home. Among them are many members of the Legislature.

Rev. John R. Smith, who has been under examination in Boston during the last two years, for alleged forgery, has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Advices from Hayti state that Salnave is much depressed at the successes of the revolutionists in St. Domingo. Also that the revolution is gathering strength, and Baez has been defeated in two engagements.

The steamer New York, from Europe, has arrived at New York.

S. C. Goodwin, of the firm of I. Goodwin & Co., druggists, Boston, was found dead on the sidewalk in Ashley street, New York, Wednesday evening. It is supposed he died of apoplexy.

Buckley, one of the robbers who attempted to run away with an express wagon at the corner of Pearl street and Broadway, New York, on the third inst., was sentenced on Wednesday to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

A Key West special says: In the Wren case Mr. Cushing's counsel consented to the dissolution of the attachment on the proceeds, and the Court ordered the funds to be paid over to Mr. La Cid's attorneys in New York.

The following are the names of the lost on the brig Comba, which was wrecked on her passage to Pensacola: W. Bertingarter, mate; John Thompson, cook; W. Scott and B. Benjamin, seamen; John Tomlinson, the Captain's son, and a passenger whose name is unknown.

A desperate attempt was made at Waynesboro, Burke county Georgia, on Sunday last to murder the Rev. J. S. Pittman, a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had preached there and had collected a number of colored people to renounce their allegiance to the Democratic party. He was then shot at another church. A gang of Ku-Klux planned his death, and picketed the road from his hotel to the depot, but a colored man guided him across the fields, and a voluntary guard of colored men accompanied him to the depot. Upon his arrival there pistols were pointed at his head, and death seemed inevitable, but the firm stand taken by the colored people saved his life. The only charge against him was that he was a radical.

C. T. Jenkins was the first passenger by all rail from California. He left Sacramento last Thursday, exhausted thirty-six hours in going to Salt Lake City, and arrived at Chicago yesterday morning. Complete connection is now made between the two cities, running time five days eighteen hours.

Wednesday night, at Jackson, Mich., Charles H. Kemp, Charles Jones and Charles Messerole, all belonging in Jackson, while fishing in the Michigan Central Pond, were capsized and all drowned.

A furious northeast storm prevailed all day yesterday, at Chicago. An immense quantity of rain fell. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and the Inland Insurers will be reported as the like.

Herman Sulsky, a German girl aged sixteen, committed suicide in Ottawa, Ill., Wednesday night. She had been in the country one year, became homesick, and took poison.

The flouring mill and saw mill attached, situated about thirty miles west of St. Louis, belonging to F. Eickermann, were entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Also five hundred dollars; insured for twenty-five hundred dollars in each of the following offices: Globe, Ottawa, Western, Commercial and Atlantic, of St. Louis; Sangamon, of Springfield, Ill.; Niagara, of Cleveland; North British, of Liverpool.

W. J. Gatewood, President of the San Diego-Gila Southern Pacific railroad, arrived in St. Louis yesterday, from California, *en route* to the Memphis convention.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Commercial Convention in Memphis on the 18th inst. All the steamboats and railroads will pass delegates free, and visitors at half fare. A large number of rooms at the principal hotels have already been secured.

The House of Representatives of Connecticut yesterday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by 129 to 104. The Senate ratified it last week.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed delegates to the Memphis Commercial Convention.

Another railroad meeting was held in Cincinnati yesterday. Delegates were present from various parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. Another meeting will be held Saturday.

A proposition was laid before the Legislative Committee on Railroads at Boston yesterday for the consolidation into one road of the Boston and Lowell, Nashua and Lowell, Nashua and Concord, Northern Vermont Central, and Ogdensburg Railroads, covering the railroad between Boston and Ogdensburg.

At Pittston, Pa., yesterday morning, sixteen hundred men and boys employed in the mines at that point suspended work.

By an explosion of fire damp yesterday morning, in the Diamond Coal Mine, at Pittston, five men and one boy were badly burned, one of the men, named Charles Slatter, probably fatally.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock, a young man named Samuel D. Talbot, a rejected lover of Miss Cribner, residing at the corner of Montague Terrace and Montague street, Brooklyn, entered the bed room of the young lady, and endeavored to administer chloroform while she slept, it is supposed, with the intention of outraging her person, and thus obtaining the desired marriage. She awoke, screamed and fled to the room of her sister, Mrs. Talbot. Talbot followed them, and fired two shots from a pistol at her, fortunately without serious effect. He then went to his own room, being a visitor in the house, and there shot himself dead. The affair occurred in the most fashionable portion of Brooklyn, and has created an intense excitement there and in New York. The *Daily* was in Brooklyn, Boston, and has complained latterly of trouble in the brain.

The St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company have commenced operations on the Illinois side of the river. On Wednesday boring began, which will be continued until the rock is reached, and work will be pushed to completion of the shore abutment.

Judge Pearson yesterday morning, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas at Cincinnati, decided two suits of general interest. The cases were against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Bloomsburg Railroad Company. In the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company's case the claim of individuals was that the bonds on which tax was imposed were mostly held in Philadelphia and New York and other States, and that Pennsylvania could not tax the property of citizens of other States. The Court decided that if the property was protected by Pennsylvania, it could be made to pay its share of taxation. Judgment was rendered against the former company for $22,-000, and against the latter for $23,000.

The Galt House at Louisville was inaugurated last night with a grand ball.

Several prominent railroad men representing the Missouri, Pacific, the Leavenworth, Atchinson and Northwestern, and the Atchison and Nebraska railroads, met a meeting at Atchison, yesterday, at which the prospects of the different roads were freely discussed. The lines from Leavenworth and Kansas City to Atchison to the Nebraska State line, are in good condition. Grading is progressing rapidly, and ties, iron and rolling stock will be forthcoming as fast as needed.

The accounts from Kansas are looking finely, and promise an abundant harvest.

It is stated that information has been received at Montreal to the effect that the Privy Council in England is taking into consideration the advisability of relinquishing all her colonies excepting India.

The California Democratic State Convention is to meet at Sacramento on the 26th of June.

A convention is to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, June 1st, to organize an immigration company.

The American Bible Society held its fifty-third anniversary in New York yesterday. The annual reports show receipts of $731,700; total amount of books printed during the year in the Bible House 1,081,830; in foreign lands, 262,000; entire circulation, 1,343,830. Donated books sold, 929,000; gratuitous distributions and appropriations amounted in value to $181,81, of which $72,912 were for foreign lands. The extension of the Bible Society in the Southern States has been accomplished. The freedmen have received constant attention. The resupply of the whole country with Bibles has been conducted with success. During the past three years 1,800,000 families were visited and 1,700,000 Bibles distributed. Important plans are on foot for enlarging the work of the society at home and abroad. The reports show a year of unusual activity and prosperity. The address of George H. Sturt, in moving that the reports be printed, gave an account of the presentation of a copy of the Bible to President Grant, on which occasion the latter replied in his simple manner, that he had decided the book should be handed down as an heirloom to his family. He adopted urging the distribution of the Bible in Spain, Mexico and other Catholic countries, declaring the influence of Christianity on civilization is explicable only by the fact that the Bible is a book of the revelation, and kindling to the good effect likely to spring from the translation of the Scriptures into Chinese. At the business meeting the following managers were elected: Richard T. Haines, James Donaldson, Chas. W. Talbot, A. D. Quinby, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Wm. G. Lambert, Isaac Odell, Stephen Crowell and John H. Earl.

In the House of Assembly at Halifax on Wednesday, Attorney General Wilkinson submitted resolutions demanding increa ed subsidies, increased representation for the province in the House of Commons, and a modification of existing arrangements affecting taxation, trade and the fisheries. Nova Scotia, he said, thought that no settlement of questions involved in the passage of these resolutions should be considered final until after the subject has been submitted for the approval of the people.

John Jay Phelps, one of New York's most prominent citizens, died Wednesday.

The walls of a building in process of demolition on Broadway, New York, yesterday morning fell, seriously injuring two workmen.

In the United States Court at Richmond, yesterday, proceedings against the United States Marshal of that District for seizure of funds turned over to the Confederate Government, the defendant plead the United States statute of limitation, and the plea was admitted by Chief Justice Chase, who was presiding, and the United States was non-suited. This is an important decision, the plea put forward by the defense that will be plead by all Postmasters in the Southern States, on whose bonds suits of the war made the same disposition of the Government funds.

Caution.

We would caution dealers and consumers against imitation brands of Snow Flake White Silver and Lilly Mills, in barrels and bags, that are offered for sale without our names in full on all packages, as cheap flours are being put up under these brands. T. C. Jenkins & Bro., 273 and 275 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ENGLAND.

The War Feeling in Regard to the United States.

The Aristocratic Party Favorable to a Rupture, to Curb the Spirit of Reform Among the British People.

FEELING TOWARDS AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

"G. W. S.," the special correspondent of the *Tribune* at London, devotes considerable space in his letter of April 28th, to the changed feeling in England growing out of the new phase the Alabama question has been made to assume by Mr. Sumner's speech. In the first place, in regard to the London press, the *Tribune* correspondent says we have not got a friend on the list. The *News*, *Star* and *Spectator*, friendly to us during the war, have changed their tone, and are dead against us on the Alabama question. But it is in regard to the feeling among *men*, that the greatest change is noticeable. On this point we quote what Mr. Smalley, the *Tribune* correspondent, has to say:

"It is enough to say that some of our old friends are no longer our friends or advocates on this particular question. They retain their general good will to America, but they think us hopelessly wrong in rejecting Mr. Johnson's treaty, and even in being angry with him for the humiliations he made us undergo. They seem to have closed their minds to American views. I have known not a few recent conversations on the Alabama dispute to be confirmed by expostulation and almost by rebuke, such as an American cannot bear with patience from any Englishman whatever. I even know of cases where close personal relations of long standing have been imperiled by such interviews. Two Americans resident in London have told me within a week that they have ceased discussing the Alabama business with their English acquaintance. One of them added that his very intimate English friend was during the war one of the most thorough and even extreme friends to America, but that they long found they could no longer debate American topics, without risking a serious quarrel. You will observe that I am not speaking of miscellaneous talk at a dinner table, or in society. As a rule, politics are excluded on such occasions, or are dropped if men find themselves difficult. The varieties of opinion occur in the ordinary talk of free intercourse between men long familiar with each other's way of thought and expression. Nor am I speaking wholly of my own experience, for the good reason that [illegible] as well as others, have almost given up talking with Englishmen on American subjects. There are exceptions, of course, but in general such conversation has become almost as dangerous as tradition says it was during the war. My reply again to it was that the fault was not mine. Nor yet again do I mean to be understood that this question will be settled simply by striking out the word 'wide' in the embodiment of popular opinion—and the case is immensely altered. So long as the war lasts, political agitation must stop. The public mind cannot be harried in that direction, and if it could, would be slow to follow the lead of an enemy. So long as the war lasts, the war will be the sole business of the Parliament, and the administrative and representative power of Government will be concentrated and augmented. The growth of what are called American—that is, Democratic—ideas will be checked. If a war against America should be successful, they would be put back, no man knows how long. If a war they would have been had the Rebellion succeeded in breaking up the Union. They would be the aristocratic class of Great Britain long-ing to pull down a republic which is a standing menace to every throne in the world. From a local point of view, they are equally right now in preferring a war to a declaring the indemnity question.

A SUMMING UP.

If, then, Mr. Sumner's speech represents fairly the general opinion of England, and for the Alabama question, we have no longer an advocate among English journals. It would be rash to say we have no longer one among individuals. I can only say that I do not see—nor have I yet found the Englishman who did not regard the speech as a thing to be resented pretty strongly. I don't think the American feeling is much better understood than it was before that Mr. Sumner has contributed to impress upon the English mind the conviction that there must be something in the grievance which he cannot see being computed at such a huge amount of money.

The article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which the *Tribune* correspondent attaches so much importance, commences by frankly stating it is glad the speech of Mr. Sumner has been made, and for two reasons: because, first, it will bring home to Englishmen what the American demand really amounts to—and this demand is evidently $2,000,000,000 in money; which seems to be the only English way of estimating anything. It welcomes the speech, secondly, because it will strengthen the hands of the Government in the future in its negotiations with the American Congress. Another thing further. The *Gazette* does not shrink from accepting the logical conclusion of its article. Its pith and purpose are condensed into one cogent sentence:

"The paramount considerations which should govern the present policy of this country toward the United States, are its fruitlessness of further negotiations, and the necessity of being prepared for war."

And again, referring to Mr. Seward's declaration of his belief in the impossibility of a war between the United States and England, the *Gazette* says: "The ties of blood are not likely to count for more where England and the United States are concerned than they counted for when the combatants were two sections of the same people."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Rejected Alabama Treaty—England has Conceded Everything Asked, and can Go No Further—The Riot at Teheran, &c., &c.

The Rejected Treaty.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Times* to-day has an article on the rejected Alabama treaty, wherein it is asserted the Government of Great Britain, in submitting to an arbitration on the question at all, conceded everything that was originally demanded or expected by the American people, and everything it was possible to concede.

The Riot in Teheran.

Later advices from Teheran report that the authorities have made about five hundred arrests of persons who participated in the recent religious riot.

Minister Johnson Asks an Interview with the Queen.

LONDON, May 12.—The Queen to-day accepted a letter from Mr. Reverdy Johnson, asking for the appointment of an interview at which he may take formal leave of Her Majesty, on his relinquishing his office. The Queen has appointed to-morrow as the day for the interview. Mr. Johnson will present to the Queen Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation, as Charge D'Affaires, until the arrival of Mr. Motley.

Affairs in Ireland.

LONDON, Midnight, May 13.—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Russell inquired what plan the Government proposed to adopt for putting a stop to outrages which have been so frequent in Ireland. He followed his inquiry with some remarks, in which he referred to the land scheme of Mr. Bright as likely to unsettle the Irish people. He called upon the government to discountenance all visionary plans, and state clearly what it intended to do.

Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, regretted the continual recurrence at the present time to this topic. He said the Government was not prepared to state its policy, nor was he authorized to give an opinion on Mr. Bright's plan.

Lord Derby urged an exposition of the Ministerial policy, and a disavowal of Mr. Bright's opinions. The reticence of the Government was dangerous to the best interests of Ireland. After a few remarks from Lords Clarendon and Kimberly, the discussion dropped. At the close of the session this evening, the House of Lords adjourned until the 24th of May.

House of Commons.

BOSTON, Midnight, May 13.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone, Chief Secretary, said Spain had declined to accede a new hearing in the Tornado case. The detailed reasons assigned by Spain were given to Parliament in a blue book. The views of the Crown, Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in reply to some intimations which has been thrown out, that the government had no intention of sanctioning the orders for the reduction of troops in Canada under existing circumstances.

The Irish church bill was reported from committee. Several amendments were proposed, and the bill recommitted with the understanding that a report to its third reading be taken on the 31st of May.

For Which, Thanks.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson took formal leave of the Queen at 11 o'clock this morning. He presented Mr. Moran as Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of Mr. Motley.

The Italian Cabinet.

FLORENCE, May 13.—The following is the latest arrangement of the Cabinet: President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Giulini; Minister of Commerce, Scialoja; Minister of Education, Bargoni; Minister of Justice, Filippo.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, May 13.—The steamship Iberia, from New York, arrived to-day.

HAVRE, May 13.—The steamer Peruvian, from Portland for Glasgow, arrived to-day.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, May 13.—Consols for money 92½; for account 93@93 7-8. Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 20¾. Decrease in the Bank of England has decreased £1,000 during the week.

Produce unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Petroleum firm at 54 francs for spot.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Petroleum closed quiet.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 13.—Bourse quiet; Rentes 71 francs 75 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, May 13.—Cotton firmer but prices unchanged.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—United States bonds 86½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 13½d; New Orleans 13½d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat at 9s 7d; red western 9s 3d. Western flour 25s 6d. Corn—mixed dull at 30s 6d; new 30s 3d. Pork 97s 6d. Lard 70s 6d. Beef 90s. Tallow 45s 6d. Turpentine 35s.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Another Session of the Equal Rights Association—The Men Compelled to "Take a Back Seat"—Confusion Worse Confounded—Woman's Right to Talk Vindicated.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Equal Rights Association reassembled this morning. About eight hundred persons, including women, were present, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton presiding, Susan B. Anthony made an extended defense of George Francis Train, which was interrupted by Lucy Stone with a motion to adjourn, who began a violent harangueon the Woman's Rights question. Amid hisses and cries of "order" he had to resume his seat.

James G. Gilbert, of Rutland, Vermont, made a speech in behalf of the right of women to vote, during which greenbacks and subscriptions were received and placed in the hands of Miss Anthony, and for whose benefit?

Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago, opposed any more talking with Englishmen on the question of the ten minutes rule. She also abused the New York reporters, who were defended by Miss Stanton and Ernestine L. Rose.

Frederick Douglass introduced resolutions in favor of securing to Congress the power of the United States by striking out the word "white" in the fifteenth article. They were laid on the table for future consideration.

The resolutions introduced yesterday in favor of impeaching Johnson were adopted.

Mary Livermore, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Hanaford then took the platform, and a scene followed which baffles description. The yarn ties of the ladies were broken, and the meeting adjourned in confusion.

INDIANA.

Democratic Members of the Legislature Again Balk—The Fifteenth Amendment Ratified by the Senate—Convention of Editors.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—All the Democratic members of the House of Representatives except two absented themselves this morning, leaving the House again without a quorum. In the Senate at roll call this afternoon, thirty-seven members answered to their names. The doors were locked and the absentees sent for. Pending this proceeding the Constitutional amendment was called up, and a vote taken, although the Democratic members present announced that they had sent their resignations to the Governor this morning. The Lieut. Governor ruled that the Senate had no official notice of their resignation, and declared the amendment ratified by a vote of 27 ayes to 1 nay, eleven Senators present not voting. It is thought the Republican members of the House will vote on the amendment to-morrow morning, and then adjourn.

The specific appropriation bill, Morgan raid bill, and a number of other important bills failed to pass before the bolt.

The Semi-Annual Convention of the Editors and Publishers' Association of Indiana convened in this city yesterday. Jos. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, delivered an address before the Association to-night, on the best mode of conducting a county newspaper.

CUBA.

Battle at Los Minas on the 3d.

Fierce Hand to Hand Conflict—The Spaniards Forced to Retreat—Americans Engaged—The Fight at Alta Gracia—Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

HAVANA, May 12, *via* KEY WEST, May 13.—Private letters are received from rebel sources, giving accounts of another battle between the Spanish troops and insurgents. It took place on the 3d inst. at Los Minas. The Spaniards numbered 1,200, and were under command of General Lesca. The revolutionary force was commanded by General Quesada in person. One report says before the fighting commenced Quesada posted the native Cubans in front, protected by strong entrenchments, and placed a force of 400 Dominican and American volunteers in their rear, with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus placed between two fires, the Cubans fought with desperation. The Spaniards attacked the entrenchments three times with the bayonet. The two first assaults were repulsed by the Cubans. The third was very determined and severe, and the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear guard to the front. They advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy. A hand to hand conflict ensued, in which the butchery was horrible. The Spaniards finally gave way and retreated, but in good order. Their loss is estimated at 160 killed and 300 wounded; that of the Cubans 200 killed and a proportionate number wounded. The forces of Quesada, after the fight, marched to San Miguel and burned the town in sight of the retreating Spaniards. It is generally believed the revolutionary leaders have changed their policy in the field and will hereafter avoid a battle, but they long found they could no longer debate American topics, without risking a serious quarrel. You will observe that I am not speaking of miscellaneous talk at a dinner table, or in society. As a rule, politics are excluded on such occasions, or are dropped if men find themselves difficult. The varieties of opinion occur in the ordinary talk of free intercourse between men long familiar with each other's way of thought and expression. Nor am I speaking wholly of my own experience, for the good reason that I, as well as others, have almost given up talking with Englishmen on American subjects. There are exceptions, of course, but in general such conversation has become almost as dangerous as tradition says it was during the war. Not yet again do I mean to be understood that this question will be settled simply by striking out the word 'wide' in the embodiment of popular opinion—and the case is immensely altered. So long as the war lasts, political agitation must stop. The public mind cannot be harried in that direction, and if it could, would be slow to follow the lead of an enemy. So long as the war lasts, the war will be the sole business of the Parliament, and the administrative and representative power of Government will be concentrated and augmented. The growth of what are called American—that is, Democratic—ideas will be checked. If a war against America should be successful, they would be put back, no man knows how long. If a war they would have been had the Rebellion succeeded in breaking up the Union. They would be the aristocratic class of Great Britain longing to pull down a republic which is a standing menace to every throne in the world. From a local point of view, they are equally right now in preferring a war to a declaring the indemnity question.

A SUMMING UP.

If, then, Mr. Sumner's speech represents fairly the general opinion of England, and for the Alabama question, we have no longer an advocate among English journals. It would be rash to say we have no longer one among individuals. I can only say that I do not see—nor have I yet found the Englishman who did not regard the speech as a thing to be resented pretty strongly. I don't think the American feeling is much better understood than it was before that Mr. Sumner has contributed to impress upon the English mind the conviction that there must be something in the grievance which he cannot see being computed at such a huge amount of money.

The article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which the *Tribune* correspondent attaches so much importance, commences by frankly stating it is glad the speech of Mr. Sumner has been made, and for two reasons: because, first, it will bring home to Englishmen what the American demand really amounts to—and this demand is evidently $2,000,000,000 in money; which seems to be the only English way of estimating anything. It welcomes the speech, secondly, because it will strengthen the hands of the Government in the future in its negotiations with the American Congress. Another thing further. The *Gazette* does not shrink from accepting the logical conclusion of its article. Its pith and purpose are condensed into one cogent sentence:

"The paramount considerations which should govern the present policy of this country toward the United States, are its fruitlessness of further negotiations, and the necessity of being prepared for war."

And again, referring to Mr. Seward's declaration of his belief in the impossibility of a war between the United States and England, the *Gazette* says: "The ties of blood are not likely to count for more where England and the United States are concerned than they counted for when the combatants were two sections of the same people."

THE GRAND ARMY.

Proceedings of the National Encampment at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 13.—At the secret session of the Grand Army of the Republic yesterday afternoon the question arose whether delegates from States in arrearages for dues to the National Encampment should be admitted to the floor. Illinois and Missouri were in this predicament. In the course of the debate Mr. Davis, of Illinois, said he had come here to vote, not to speak, but he said he would either come here with full rights or not at all. He spoke for the three hundred men in war, and who are indefinitely in their dues, yet during the past year they had paid $1,000 to the support of the widow and orphan of the soldier with the same. The average total was promptly dropped.

The Adjutant General's report showed that the Grand Army of the Republic has 400 Posts and Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic and two thousand members.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The National encampment of the Grand Army met in secret session this morning. Chaplain General Quant introduced a resolution proposing that the Union League of America be invited to send delegates to the next session. Resolution was adopted by a large majority. Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, of District of Columbia; Potter, New York; Governor Geary, Pennsylvania; Shaw, of Rhode Island, and Dewey, Massachusetts. The Committee on Finance presented their report, accepted and ratified the action of Quartermaster Rhodes, of Rhode Island, in paying a sum of money, not less than one thousand dollars, to Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President. The committee, after investigation, found that the money was appropriated by the Quartermaster of one of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that Mrs. Lincoln was in pecuniary circumstances. The committee fully credits Mrs. Lincoln with the statement that she was not aware that the money was appropriated by the Post, and she supposed it was a private donation. The report was accepted and adopted. The next meeting of the Grand Army will be held in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday in May. During the session resolutions denouncing the late political outrages in Louisiana were introduced, but were not acted upon.

The following is a list of the boats and regiments which passed through Cincinnati this evening: "The President of the United States, through his Secretary of War, has done us the honor to request us to be the visitors and escort of his excellency, Governor Oglesby, of Illinois." The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, Cincinnati, Encampment, Col. Thomas Cochran, Commander, Cincinnati, May 13, 1869. Col. City of Cincinnati. Response by Hon. John F. Torrence, Mayor. Col. Cochran replied that the Department Commander of Ohio was the very man who, when he was struck down, the heart of the nation was pierced with agony. Gen. Hull, of Massachusetts, "Our Country, now one and free, has been purified by fire and blood, and generously extends a hand to the people of the South." Gen. Meredith Read, of New York. Gen. Kimball, of Indiana. The Head Quarters of the Republic, their memories are with us, and we shall not forget the sacrifices they made will nerve the arm and strengthen the heart. The time shall do battle for human liberty and progress throughout the world." Gen. Hawkins, of Tennessee. Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois. "The nation's greatest sacred obligations rest upon our organization to leave no effort untried to secure the comfort, education and happiness of the race we have emancipated, and to the object of their natural protectors." Response by Major General J. B. Kelley, of Ohio, Commander of the Department. "Let us, with charity for all and malice toward none, we will hail in the advent of Spring, that day when shall reunite every inhabitant and interest of our beloved country in the bonds of fraternal affection." Response by Gov. Scott, of South Carolina. "Peace to the dead, and welcome to the living." Response by Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania. "Let us, with malice toward none, with charity for all, strive on to finish the work we are in, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Response by Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois. "The press of the United States while with it rests more power for good than any other agency, is, like fire, a terrible master if not kept under control." Response by Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago. "The press of the world shall understand beyond a doubt that we are not only independent, but free to love in any and every phase.

Prentiss Rose opposed bringing up the subject of Reconstruction, but retired back in the teeth of the utterers the assertion that she was a free lover, and in behalf of her fellow laborers she would also say they were not thieves, burglars or prostitutes.

Susan B. Anthony spoke in a similar strain. She favored inserting a plank in the platform reflecting the independence of women.

Mrs. Livermore made the point that Miss Anthony was out of order, and the meeting was not called upon to discuss that question.

Mrs. Stanton replied, "Oh, yes, but a storm of hisses drowned his voice. Several persons shouted that a lady had the floor, whereupon Mrs. Dr. Batchelder, of Boston, who held a resolution in her hand, Mrs. Batchelder said she had not come here to talk, but intended to keep it against any amount of hisses, but also to teach the audience a lesson in good manners. Hisses and groans. She intended to have her say out. The tumult was now at its highest pitch, and was finally restored through the efforts of Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Batchelder said she represented one thousand working women of New England, who had instructed her to offer a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of working women. All the talk here so far had been in favor of the land and the landed interest. She was in favor of instituting a resolution which would look to the interests of the working girls. Mrs. Chas. Sumner hoped the question could yet be settled without war, the vast mass of the loyal people were in favor of arbitration. She would be at once, even if it needs be at the point of war. Mrs. Livermore spoke for a few minutes, and said that this view of the question is reasonable and just; but I am satisfied that the English people are not ready for war, and I am now convinced that Gen. Grant's Government is also not ready for war, and his administration has disappointed her friends in not having demanded the settlement of the Alabama claims. I am sorry to say that I am forced to believe he is likely to enter into any negotiations under such circumstances; but I will say that I am a thoroughly Englishman and this question is not between England and America, but between Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon. Mrs. Livermore then left the platform amid hisses and groans.

Miss Anthony, in a loud tone, announced that those present who sympathized with her in the audience to leave the hall, but few he

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

THE call for the Republican County Conventions will be found elsewhere. The County Convention will meet in the Court House, the Legislative Convention at City Hall, and the Judicial Convention at Masonic Hall.

IT is reported that the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits, under the present rate of fifty cents a gallon, are now double those realized under the old tax of two dollars. This accords with the predictions of those who advocated the change, and is vindicating the soundness of their arguments.

THE HON. EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, Baron LEGEREN, the Austrian Minister, the Hon. Captain WARD, Mr. FRAZIS CLARE FORD and Mr. FANE, of the English Embassy, are now on a tour of inspection of the anthracite coal region, under the direction of Senator CAMERON. The distinguished party will visit the oil regions on Monday next; from thence they will most likely visit Erie and certainly Pittsburgh, where they expect to examine our mills and manufactories. They will return East by the Pennsylvania Railroad, stopping *en route* to examine the bituminous coal mines of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties.

AFTER paying the May interest on the national debt the amount of coin that will be left over in the Treasury will not be less than $90,000,000. The amount required for annual interest being about $126,000,000, and the receipts from customs being not less than $180,000,000, the Treasury will have not less than $50,000,000 that will not be needed. This Mr. BOUTWELL proposes to devote to the purchase of 5-20 bonds at the rate of one million a week, whereby, at the rate they can be purchased, with discreet management, not less than $4,200,000 annual interest will be stopped. The idle gold put into circulation will be felt in trade and commerce. This policy, though opposed by certain theorists, appears to commend itself to the general business public.

A STATE CORRUPTION FUND.

It is a singular anomaly that the people of Pennsylvania should place in the hands of their servants the sinews of political warfare by which they—the people—are eventually mastered and reduced from the proud position of sovereigns to the ignoble one of lackeys. Yet this is precisely the result that flows from the skillful use of the corruption fund at Harrisburg, known as the unexpended balance in the State Treasury.

The uses to which this vast accumulation of money—ranging from one to five millions of dollars—is frequently put are well understood in political and business circles. It is the grand corruption fund of the State. In old Democratic pro-slavery times it was devoted by the dominant BUCHANAN wing of the party to the suppression of the CASS wing. With a change in administration at Harrisburg, we have had no correction of the evil practice. The "unexpended balance" is still the nucleus around which political intrigues are based, and is the motive power by which a few reckless and selfish leaders aggrandize themselves in pockets and power at the expense of the people.

No one denies that the "unexpended balance" is manipulated for political purposes—to advance the interests of rings, and cheat the people in political conventions. We presume the system is carried to no greater extent at this time than it has been in the past; but such abuses grow in magnitude and power the longer they are permitted—the volume increases by force—and it would be surprising, indeed, if he boasts made as to the efficacy of the "unexpended balance" in promoting schemes of political intrigue were not based on a very solid foundation of fact.

Let us suppose a case. The people of Pennsylvania to-day are in earnest on this question of political and legislative reform. There is a powerful sentiment in each party working to secure the nomination and election of honest men, as well as the annihilation of those corrupt combinations which have hitherto ruled our State politics. Whether this grand popular impulse will be successful time alone will determine. In a fair and open fight it will be victorious, for the people are honest and unselfish in politics, no matter how corrupt the managers may be. But among the odds against which the people have to struggle for deliverance, is the skillful use of the very funds—the "unexpended balance"—that have been wrung from the pockets of overburdened tax payers for the use of the State Government—to maintain its credit, support its charities, and endow its schools. This is what we mean when we assert that the sovereigns furnish their servants with the weapons by which they are eventually mastered.

We all know how it is done. It is a subject of such common report, and has been so for years, that no mystery shrouds the system of corruption springing from the State Capital, and permeating every county of the State. The power of two, three or five millions of dollars wielded by acute and unscrupulous men, is more dangerous to a pure government than an army with banners. It is used to corrupt primary assemblages, and thereby becomes a most potent agent for evil, in assailing the integrity of representative government at its source. We do not say that the State will be defrauded of a cent, for custom, if not the law, sanctions the use of the "unexpended balance" by the State officer in whose custody it is placed, for speculative purposes. It is thus that the office in question, with a salary of only a few hundred dollars attached to it, has become the most lucrative public position in the State.

We say that the system is all wrong, and demand that the abuse shall be corrected. The people, and not the political cliques, are entitled to the benefits that flow from the investment of so large a sum of their own money. It should go towards the reduction of the State debt, and the decrease of taxation. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have the power to use the "unexpended balance" in the purchase of the bonds of the State, and every cent of it should be invested in such purchases. Taxation, instead of being increased, should be reduced until the receipts into the State Treasury reach a sum only sufficient to meet the expenses of an honest and economical administration. The surplus tempts the Legislature to schemes of unjust expenditure, and this is one of the strongest reasons why it should be applied to some purpose that will lighten the burdens of the people instead of increasing them. Buy up the State indebtedness with the "unexpended balance," instead of politicians, and the political atmosphere will be visibly improved.

A SPECIAL ABUSE.

We have already discussed many of the evils which characterize the doings of our State Legislature, yet many more remain untouched. One of the most pernicious is that of special legislation, which is in most instances the result of corrupt agreements. It is brought about by practically dividing the Legislature into almost as many bodies as there are counties in the State, and permitting the members from each county to determine whether or not their respective counties shall have the special legislation they may ask for. A measure is introduced, for instance, for Philadelphia; if the members from that county favor it, the Legislature, as a body, promptly ratifies the desire by enacting it into a law; but if they are opposed to it, the Legislature as promptly defeats it without examination. Such a favor, of course, begets a corresponding obligation, and our members get all they ask for for this county, or secure the defeat of whatever they do not like.

This evil is admitted, but it is claimed, by way of apology, that no better system can be adopted to dispose of the vast amount of business introduced at every session—that it is presumed that the members from each county are more particularly interested in the matters affecting their own locality, and that they will thoroughly investigate every local measure and determine whether it should be passed or not. It is true that it would be next to impossible for any one man to properly investigate every measure introduced, but it does not follow that it is necessary he should. The greatest portion of our legislation is uncalled for and unnecessary, and a no mean portion is pernicious and iniquitous. The honest member should appreciate this, and set his face sturdily against every class of special legislation, and employ his time in the careful investigation of measures of a general character which concern the State at large. He should act as though he had always in view the fact that he is a member of a State body and not of a mere fraction of such a body; that it is his right and duty to legislate for the whole, and not a portion of the people or of the State.

Subjects which call for special or local legislation should be sent back to the courts of the proper locality, and if the courts have not now sufficient jurisdiction, the Legislature should adopt a general system which will secure the people all just and reasonable rights and protect the people against the evils which flow from special and class legislation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent of the Ripon (Wis.) *Commonwealth* gives the number of clover seeds in a bushel. He counted the seeds in one ounce and found seventeen thousand three hundred. In one pound there would therefore be two hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred. In one bushel sixteen million six hundred and eight thousand. He says there are six million two hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and forty square inches in an acre, or forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty square feet; and supposing it to take thirty-six seed to the square foot, concludes that it will require one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and sixty seeds for an acre. He avers that six pounds will easily sow one acre, according to these figures.

The Chicago *Evening Post* accuses Mayor Hall, of New York, of plagiarism in "recommending a system of parks and boulevards for New York similar to that of Chicago." Says the *Post*:

"Chicago is the only city on earth that completely represents the irrepressible, progressive spirit of the age; the only city in whose lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright future, there is no such word as fail."

A lawsuit involving $500,000 has just been decided in New York. Three lawyers claim $250,000 of the amount for services in the case.

Massachusetts papers say that with the liquor question, the eight hour law and woman suffrage on their hands, the politicians of that State have delicate and difficult work to do, and are likely to pull party lines more or less apart.

A gang of desperadoes lately stole twelve hundred head of cattle from the northern counties of Texas, and were hastening north through the Indian Territory with their booty, when they were overtaken on the Washita river, near old Fort Cobb, by the owners of the stock, who had collected to pursue them. One of the robbers was killed, and the stock was all recovered.

In his talk on natural religion, Emerson quotes what he calls a "noble sentence," an evidence of "certain spiritual elevation," from Mohammed, "I have hours when neither an angel nor the cherubim can understand me." Which tempts some one to say that whether that was true of Mohammed or not, it is certainly true of Mr. Emerson.

The Greeks characterized human follies and absurdities by such proverbial phrases as "He ploughs the air," "He is making clothes for fishes," "He catches the wind with a net," "He roasts snow in a furnace," "He holds a looking glass to a mole," "He is teaching iron to swim," "He is teaching a pig to play on the flute," "He seeks wool on an ass," "He washes the Ethiopian."

The Chicago *Post* says that it has been proved by experiment in that city that clothes can be washed and ironed in laundries at an average cost of fifteen cents a dozen, and wants a large co-operative laundry established immediately.

The Virginia Election.

It is announced on reliable authority from Washington, that the administration has decided the questions involved in the subdivision of the constitution of Virginia to the people of that State. The two clauses disqualifying classes to be disfranchised, and prescribing the test oath for office holders, are to be submitted separately with the remainder of the constitution at the election on the first Tuesday of July next. The county and township organization features, to which there has been considerable opposition, it was decided should remain and be submitted without elimination. It seems to be conceded very generally that the test oath and disfranchisement clauses of the constitution will be voted down, and Virginia thus reconstructed on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. The disfranchisement clause is very sweeping, and includes not only all persons who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and subsequently gave aid to the rebellion, but all the petty State and county officers in Virginia who officiated during the war. The test oath, required of all State and county officers, makes it incumbent on all officials to swear to their loyalty, past, present and future. Both the candidates for Governor have pronounced against the test oath and disfranchisement, and there seems to be no contest in the State on these articles.

Decoration Day.

A friend writes as follows: In Washington and some other places, Saturday has already been fixed on and the people are preparing for a grand turn out, and propose to make it a general holiday. Why should this not be the case here? Holidays rightly observed—that is, where extreme folly and rum are not the chief characteristics—are good things to our over taxed laboring people—also to employers as well as employees. Relaxation is essential to the fullest development even of our physical nature. In this land where every honest, earnest, intelligent worker may reasonably hope for a competence and for an education for his children as well as social position for himself and his family, the great danger is from people overworking themselves, body and mind. Let "Decoration Day" be more and more another Fourth of July in the estimation of the people.

At the annual meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union, Dr. Bacon took strong ground against the manner in which some part of the management had been conducted; especially he thought the dealings of the Union with the "Popery" branch of the question more fraught with evil than good. He said he disliked the employment of itinerant lectures against Popery, or of any peculiar order of missionaries or colporteurs supported by a No-Popery Society, to labor among Roman Catholics as distinct from other classes of our population. Most of all he disliked the systematic use of "horrible disclosures" to make Popery odious—the sort of argument which aims at producing a general impression that Roman Catholic clergymen are knaves, and nunneries little better than houses of prostitution. Without implying that such was the character generally of the tracts and books issued by the American Protestant Association, he said that some of them were, in matter and manner, better fitted to produce a reaction in favor of Romanism than to serve the cause of pure Christianity. The Doctor concluded by requesting that his name should be omitted from the list of Vice-Presidents.

We have a good story about Grandfather Welles, late of the Navy Department. When he retired from office, he was a good deal bothered about the expense of moving his furniture and baggage back to Hartford. The franking privilege not being quite elastic enough to cover the case, he was permitted to take one of the Government vessels. Who permitted him we are not informed; but the vessel was loaded, and off the gallant old salt sailed for the Connecticut river. When he got there he found that vessels drawing more than six feet of water could not get into the Connecticut river, whereas his drew eleven! Mr. Welles had never been so much astonished in his life. The result of it all was that Mr. Welles had to go boating along the coast until he found water enough at New London to float his goods, and thence he sent them home by rail, at just double the cost of shipping them from Washington in the regular way. Mr. Welles always was a remarkable man.

A PROTESTANT Congress is to meet at Worms, in Germany, on the 31st of May, to take into consideration the recent invitation of the Pope to the Protestant churches to send representatives to the Ecumenical Council, and to frame a reply to the same. Worms has a historic connection with the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century. It was here that on the 17th and 18th of April, 1521, Luther confronted the combined forces of the Church and the world. At Worms the Reformation properly began. Since the Council of Trent, which was a complete failure, no attempt has been made to have the divided Church represented in one Congress until now. We have no expectation that the Protestants of Germany will agree to accept the Pope's invitation; but their reply will be a document of some historic interest.

A REPORT of the School Committee of Cambridge, Mass., bears testimony to the excellent effect of the virtual abolition of corporal punishment. After giving some interesting details, the report says: "Notwithstanding the cessation of corporal punishment for one sex and the great reduction in the other, we have this declaration of the board, made after careful consideration: 'The Cambridge schools appear generally to have had a successful year's work, and to be now in a quiet and prosperous state, the reports concerning them by their respective sub-committees being almost without exception favorable.'"

THE next thing for the Pacific Railroad Company to attend to is the cheapening of the fares between the East and San Francisco. The direct control of the company only extends over the line from Omaha westwardly—that is, the line from Omaha westwardly—that is, the Pacific Road proper; but they should not only reduce the price there for passengers and freight to the minimum, but they should negotiate with all the Eastern companies whose lines run in the direction of Omaha, so that through tickets may be obtained at the lowest rates. This is not only in the public interest, but in the interest of the road—whose success will depend largely upon the terms it may establish for transportation.

GOVERNOR SEWARD, having gone into retirement at Auburn, has been strongly pressed to improve his leisure by writing the Records of his time, and a Political History of the State of New York. The Governor has decidedly refused, however, though the publishers offered most liberal inducements. He says the only literary work he will perform is the preparation of something *in memoriam* of his deceased daughter, a woman of wonderful promise, who died last year.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

Carriage Building.

STONER & MARLATT'S FACTORY.

Perhaps in no single branch of manufactures is the superiority of the New World over the Old so marked as in the business of building carriages. The difference in the construction, convenience and general appearance of American and European coaches, is a constant source of surprise to Europeans, who, accustomed to unwieldy and uncouth carriages, are disposed to regard our light, graceful structures as things of beauty, but dangerous. Nowhere in the world can there be found such variety and elegance in the finish of carriages as in this country. Throughout the entire range of our vehicles, from a dog-cart to a *coupe*, one cannot fail to perceive grace, lightness and durability combined. There are upwards of two hundred different styles of carriages built in the United States, the greater portion of which are graceful in design, and very light in construction. Foreigners remark this the moment they enter the country. Converse with any intelligent Englishman or Frenchman, and they will inform you that not even in Hyde Park or the Champs Elysees can there be found such a variety of elegant carriages as in the city of New York. When Adolphus Fitzsimmite plashes pantingly across from which Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt make their hubs comes from Jersey and Delaware, that produced in this latter State and Ohio does not possess either the strength or durability required in the very best work. In this latter department we were shown a patent wheel, in which the spokes are brought together solidly, and in a line, by means of a malleable iron flange, which is forced upon the hub by a powerful pressure. These, when put in buggies and light work generally, making a very neat finish. In

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP

We found our first paradox, namely, that a large portion of the "ironing" is, in reality, wood. All the axles are made of steel. The axles are either steel or iron and case hardened. As a matter of course, the springs are made of the finest steel. The last are made of the best swedish steel. Even the outside bars on the buck-wagons made in this establishment are made of steel, instead of iron, which sags. The slats *will* bend at best, and in order to prevent this, they are first waved upwards. When the steel bars are placed upon the outside slats, they give them a spring, and stiffen them at the same time. In constructing the iron frames for dashboards, where formerly holes were made, and the stays drilled through, they are now welded. The old method weakened the frames. All the iron used in the concern is of the very best quality.

MAKING THE BODIES.

The labor in making the bodies will be comprehended when we state that in many instances the panels, pannels, quarters and inside offsetts are made of a single piece of poplar, and in some descriptions of work poplar panels is used in such a manner as to be carved out instead of bent. The process is tedious, but in this way, and in this way alone, work is gotten up that will neither crack nor draw apart when affected by atmospheric changes.

THE PAINT SHOP.

When the running gear of any vehicle is made, a peculiar preparation is applied for the purpose of filling up the grain of the coarser wood, which excludes all dampness and moisture effectually. The running gear is then set apart for a second seasoning. In like manner the bodies are primed and set aside. At the end of perhaps two months, perhaps longer, they are taken to the paint shop, where from three to four weeks longer are required to finish them.

The fine lines, and various designs which add so much to the appearance of a coach, are made without rule or guide other than that of practice, and in the most rapid manner by the line. By dint of sandpapering and frequent rubbing with pummice and rotten stone, the finisher secures a perfectly smooth surface, and care is where much labor is expended. The result, however, warrants it. Some of the work we examined in this Carriage Factory could be compared to nothing else than the finest finish on a piano.

THE TRIMMING SHOP.

If the exterior of an extension top baroueche or *coupe* corresponds with the polish of a piano (and it would puzzle a better eye than ours to perceive the difference), the interior is certainly no whit inferior to the finest upholstery to be found in the parlor. The cloth, lace, leather, and gimp employed in this department are the very best that can be procured, and fast as sash beards, tops, cushions, sides and curtains are finished, they too are laid away in different compartments, and fitted only as they may be required.

As the finished coach now stands in the salesroom, we have the combination of the skill and products of a hundred shops in a single article. Those who might trace the nuts, nails and bolts, and twenty other things to different establishments.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORK.

The distribution of the work in this instance will determine its character. Cincinnati claims some of the best carriage factories in the country. Yet the products of this establishment go from Maine to the borders of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, 1869," with the names of the directors and officers of the Central Pacific Company. The Union Pacific Company presented a silver hammer for the purpose of driving the spike.

THE LAST WORK.

All being prepared, Governor Stanford stood on the north rail, Dr. Durant on the north rail, and, on the signal of "O K" from the telegraph offices, both gentlemen struck the spikes, and the work was done. The vast multitude cheered lustily, and Dr. Durant and Gov. Stanford cordially greeted each other and shook hands. The Doctor proposed three cheers for the Central Pacific Company, which was followed by the Governor's proposing three cheers for the Union Pacific Company. The utmost cordiality prevailed. Durant called Stanford to one side, and congratulated him on the success of the Central Pacific Railroad (cheers) of which he is President. Both gentlemen, the engineers, contractors and the laborers who have done the work.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DURANT.

The order of exercises was read by Edgar Mills, banker, of Sacramento; also the following message:

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, May 10, 1869—12 noon.

To His Excellency General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We have the honor to report that the last rail is laid, the last spike driven, and the Pacific Railroad is finished.

LELAND STANFORD,
President Central Pacific Railroad Co.
DR. DURANT,
Vice President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

There was a large concourse of distinguished gentlemen present from the East and Pacific and the Territories. Among them were several dignitaries of the Mormon Church.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Further Particulars of the Ceremonies at Promontory Point, Utah—Sentiments and Speeches.

The Associated Press dispatches gave very few details as to the ceremonies at Promontory Point, Utah, in closing up the gap between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, of California. From the specials to the New York journals we gather some particulars as to this memorable occasion, that deserve a permanent record.

THE GOLD AND SILVER SPIKES.

At Promontory Point, at noon, on Monday, in presenting the silver spike to Dr. Durant, in performance of his part in the exercises attending the laying of the last rail of the Pacific Road, Hon. T. A. Tuttle, of Nevada, offered the following sentiment:

"To the iron of the East and the gold of the West, Nevada adds her link of silver to span the Continent and wed the oceans."

Hon. A. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona, offered a spike of iron, silver and gold, as an offering from Arizona, with the following sentiment:

"Ribbed with iron, clad in silver and crowned with gold, Arizona presents her offering to the enterprise that has banded the Continent and defeated the pathway to commerce."

GOVERNOR STANFORD IN RESPONSE.

Ex-Governor Stanford, of California, President of the Western road, responded on behalf of the two companies as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Pacific Railroad Companies accept with pride and satisfaction these golden and silver tokens of your appreciation of the importance of our enterprise to the material interests of the section which you here represent on this occasion, and to the material interests of our whole country, East and West, North and South. These gifts shall receive befitting place in the superstructure of our road. And, before laying the final tie and the last spikes in completion of the Pacific Railway, allow me to express the hope that the great importance which you are pleased to attach to our undertaking may be in all respects fulfilled. The dwelling is now rapidly connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, and affording to commerce a new transit, will prove, we trust, the speedy forerunner of increased facilities. The Pacific Railroad will, as soon as commerce shall begin fully to realize its advantages, demonstrate the necessity of such improvements in railroading as to render practicable the transportation of freights at much less rates than are possible under any system which has been thus far anywhere adopted. The day is not far distant when three tracks will be found necessary to accommodate the commerce and travel which seek a transit across this continent. Freights will then move only one way on each track, and at rates of speed that will answer the demands of cheapness; and light cars and engines will be light or heavy, according to the speed required and the weight to be transported. In conclusion, I will add that we hope to do ultimately what is now impossible on long lines: transport corn, pork and cheap articles of bulk and balance, at living rates to trade. Now, gentlemen, with associated action we will proceed to lay the last tie and rail, and drive the last spike.

SPEECH OF GENERAL DODGE.

General G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, in responding for California, Nevada and Arizona, said;

"The great Benton prophecied that some day a granite statue would be erected on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains pointing westward, denoting the great route across the Continent. You have made the prophecy to-day a fact."

THE LAST TIE.

The Superintendents of Construction, S. B. Reed, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and S. W. Strawbridge, of the Central Pacific, placed the last tie beneath the rails. This tie was of California laurel, French polished, and on the centre a silver plate bearing the following inscription: "The last tie laid on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, 1869," with the names of the directors and officers of the Central Pacific Company. The Union Pacific Company presented a silver hammer for the purpose of driving the spike.

THE LAST WORK.

All being prepared, Governor Stanford stood on the north rail, Dr. Durant on the north rail, and, on the signal of "O K" from the telegraph offices, both gentlemen struck the spikes, and the work was done. The vast multitude cheered lustily, and Dr. Durant and Gov. Stanford cordially greeted each other and shook hands. The Doctor proposed three cheers for the Central Pacific Company, which was followed by the Governor's proposing three cheers for the Union Pacific Company. The utmost cordiality prevailed. Durant called Stanford to one side, and congratulated him on the success of the Central Pacific Railroad (cheers) of which he is President. Both gentlemen, the engineers, contractors and the laborers who have done the work.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DURANT.

The order of exercises was read by Edgar Mills, banker, of Sacramento; also the following message:

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, May 10, 1869—12 noon.

To His Excellency General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We have the honor to report that the last rail is laid, the last spike driven, and the Pacific Railroad is finished.

LELAND STANFORD,
President Central Pacific Railroad Co.
DR. DURANT,
Vice President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

There was a large concourse of distinguished gentlemen present from the East and Pacific and the Territories. Among them were several dignitaries of the Mormon Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALESMEN WANTED
By a Manufacturing Company.
To Travel and Sell by Sample a new line of Goods. Situations permanent; wages good.
H. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style of
SEMPLE & FRY,
is this day dissolved by limitation. FRANK SEMPLE will attend to the settlement of the business.
FRANK SEMPLE,
GEO. W. FRY.
Pittsburgh, April 10th, 1869.

JOHN W. CHRONISTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

TEN DOLLARS
REWARD.
The undersigned will pay the above reward to any person who will recover and return to No. 45 Smithfield street, a SORREL AFRICAN PARROT, which was ceded from her residence, corner of Fifth avenue and Shady lane.
MRS. M. M. FULTON.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE,
STOCK OF GOODS,
STOREROOM AND WAREHOUSE AND BRICK DWELLING,
situated in Greensboro, Greene county, Pa. A very large business can be done at this point, and this is an opportunity to engage in an established business selected stock. The storeroom is large and spacious, and well adapted to a very extensive trade, and the Warehouse can be used in conducting a Forwarding and Commission business which can be largely developed. The Dwelling is a neat and comfortable Brick, the most desirable in the town, and has two acres of ground.
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
East Birmingham, May 8, 1869.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FIFTH and SIXTH Sections of the Act of Assembly, passed March 23d, 1865, I, GEORGE TRAUTMAN, Treasurer of said borough, give hereby public notice that I will attend at my office, corner of Carson and Meadow streets, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) for the period of four months, from June 7, 1869, for the purpose of receiving borough, special, and fire and gas taxes, assessed for the present year.
On all taxes paid between the 7th day of June and
SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,
A deduction of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed, and all taxes remaining unpaid after the expiration of said time will be placed in the hands of a collector who will add TEN PER CENT. for his compensation.
GEORGE TRAUTMAN, Treasurer.

P. SCHILDECKER & SONS,
Have returned to their well known location,
No. 22 DIAMOND STREET.
Where they are prepared to furnish fresh every day, a fine large assortment of
CAKES AND BREAD,
of every description. Kept constantly on hand, the very best of CONFECTIONERIES in the city.
N. B.—Orders for Parties, &c., will be supplied at the shortest notice. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the two cities.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant.
Also, ICE CREAM SALOON, now open and will continue so during the season.

1,000
Good Envelopes,
FOR $1 80.
Our cheap Note Paper was such a decided success that they have been induced to bring out a cheap envelope. We are now receiving Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the above Envelopes, color is Dark Amber, and the quality is Double Thick. These Envelopes as usually sell for $3 50 per M. and are good enough for any purpose. In business we have succeeded in selling them at
1 and 2 o'clock P. M. and will be sold, as long as practicable by the Republican members of the election boards in the several districts; and in those districts where the Republican election officers are a minority of the regular election boards, the said officers are authorized to appoint enough additional officers to complete the boards.
The voting in the Cities and Boroughs shall, in all cases, be by ballot, and in the Townships by marking.
The President of each Convention will appoint a Committee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the Conventions, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.
By order of the County Committee.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

J. L. READ & SON,
WHOLESALE
Stationers and Booksellers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Have on hand at their Warerooms,
26 and 28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street,
Of their own and other Manufacturers, a full Stock of THOROUGHLY SEASONED
Floor Oil Cloths,
Green Oil Cloths, for Window Shades.
WINDOW SHADES,
For Stores and Dwellings, Enamelled and
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
Of Every Variety, in the different Lines.
Also, the Boston Belting Co.'s make of Improved Rubber Belting, Hubert's Patent Packing and Rubber Goods generally.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c.
☞ Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find our stock, in all Departments, the most extensive in the city, and Prices THE VERY LOWEST.

CONCENTRATED LYE,
Rabbitt's Potash, lb. cans;
Natrona Potash, lb. cans;
Colgate's Soaps;
Hagan's "Turkey Bath;"
Sponges, "Sheeps Wool;"
Vermillion, English and Chinese;
Vermillion, American;
Glue, White;
Glue, Common and No. 1;
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

PURE
White Lead,
Linseed Oil,
Turpentine,
Copal Varnish,
Coach Varnish.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Pure Baking Soda,
Cream Tartar,
Corn Starch,
Farina,
Arrow Root,
Yeast Cakes,
Yeast Powder,
Washing Crystal,
Potash, Indigo.

A Full Assortment OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines.
And everything pertaining to the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Laird's Bloom,
Hagan's Balm,
Phalon's Lotion,
Burnett's Cocoaine,
HALL'S
Hair Renewer.

W. J. Snodgrass,
ALLEGHENY.
FOR SALE—ENGINE AND MACHINERY
—One 8-Horse Power Beam Engine and Boiler. One Double Surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Single surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Double Surface Woodworth 32-inch Machine. One Upright Slitting Saw. One Circular 42-inch Slitting Saw. Scroll Saw. Daniel's Planer. Power Mortice Machine. Stat Planer. Stat Mortice. Irregular Moulding Machine. Cut-off and Rip Saw Benches, and about 1,000 feet 3-4-inch Gas Pipe. Apply at Monongahela Planing Mill, South Pittsburgh. H. MILLINGAR. 4*

REMOVAL.
S. Fahnestock,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
AND
CUTLERY,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 56 Wood Street,
THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVENUE, AND IS NOW RECEIVING HIS NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE:
200 doz. Grass and Cradling Scythes;
100 doz. Scythe Snaths;
100 doz. Corn Hoes and Rakes;
100 doz Hay and Manure Forks;
50 doz. Ames' Shovels and Spades;
65 doz. Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
160 sets best No. 1 Tress Hoops.
Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, of all kinds, Locks of the Best Eastern Manufactures.
Disston's Saws of all kinds.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO GIVE ME A CALL AT MY NEW STORE.
NO. 56 WOOD ST.,
THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVE.
cod*

PASSPORTS.
UNITED STATES PASSPORTS,
For parties visiting Europe procured on short notice, By
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

RANKIN'S
Aromatic Syrup
OF
BLACKBERRY,
Is a valuable remedy for the various affections of the bowels, such as CHOLERA INFANTUM, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c., &c.
Its virtues depend chiefly upon the astringent and tonic properties of the Blackberry Root, from which is combined with the Blackberry Fruit and a number of choice aromatics, it is carefully prepared.
Equally applicable for infant and adult.
Price, 50 cents. Prepared by
ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist.
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Sold by all Druggists.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills
Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once obstructions of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills
Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pains in the loins, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.
THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,
Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; these worn out particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result must be fatal.
This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only Diuretic that is put up in the shape of pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.
Price Fifty Cents per Box, Sugar-coated.
For Sale by All Druggists.
CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,
GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

INSTALLMENT NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL COMPANY are hereby notified that the fifth instalment, TWELVE DOLLARS per share, has been this day called, payable on or before May 15, 1869, at the office of S. Hodge & Sons, 57 Market street. By order of the Board.
JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, May 4, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE SHARPSBURG AND ETNA SAVINGS BANK, have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. clear of all taxes.
PETER PRAGER, Cashier.
Sharpsburg, May 11, 1869.

PITTSBURGH, May 12, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of No. 24 of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable MONDAY, 17th inst.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
ALLEGHENY, May 10, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 14th inst., free of Government tax.
JOHN P. KRAMER, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Thursday, 13th inst.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OZARK PETROLEUM CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1869.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of
SIXTEEN CENTS PER SHARE
Of the Capital Stock, payable on and after May 1st, 1869. The Treasurer of the Company, Mr. R. C. EIGHTH, will be at the office of the Company, No. 126 Second avenue, City of Pittsburgh on May 3d and 4th, for the purpose of paying the dividends. After that date he will be at West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. By order of the Board.
JACOB F. KREPS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.
The Republican voters of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on
SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869,
And elect Delegates from each Election District, to each of the three following Conventions, viz:
Two Delegates from each to the COUNTY CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Commissioner.
Two other Delegates from each to the LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating one candidate for State Senator, for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. JAMES PARK, resigned, and six candidates for Assembly. And
Two other Delegates from each to the JUDICIAL CONVENTION, to nominate one candidate for Judge of the District Court, and one candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and elect eight delegates to represent the county in the Republican State Convention.
These Conventions will severally meet, in the city of Pittsburgh, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869,
At 11 o'clock A. M. at the following places:
The COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the COURT HOUSE.
The LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will meet at CITY HALL, on Market street. And
The JUDICIAL CONVENTION will meet in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.
The election of Delegates will be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. and will be held, as far as practicable by the Republican members of the election boards in the several districts; and in those districts where the Republican election officers are a minority of the regular election boards, the said officers are authorized to appoint enough additional officers to complete the boards.
The voting in the Cities and Boroughs shall, in all cases, be by ballot, and in the Townships by marking.
The President of each Convention will appoint a Committee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the Conventions, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.
By order of the County Committee.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

FOR SENATE.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE.
I would respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of STATE SENATOR, subject to the decision of the ensuing Convention.
GEORGE WILSON.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THE PEOPLE PRESENT THE NAME O

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low-est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Co. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Secured by 1,632 000 Acres of Choice Land, and by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and Franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. per annum.

Holders of 5-20 Bonds can exchange them for these desirable securities at a profit of nearly 30 per cent. A limited amount for sale upon favorable terms and full particulars furnished by

Jas. T. Brady & Co.

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WE WILL REGISTER ALL KINDS OF GOVERN-MENT BONDS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, 1869.

Money is reported more plentiful at most of the discount houses. The banks have less trouble in meeting the wants of customers. The tone of the general market indicates a much more favorable condition for borrowers, who are now supplied at more moderate rates.

—The local stock market is quiet, and transactions are too light to give us an opportunity to make any reliable quotations for many of our leading stocks. There is frequent inquiry for bank stocks, but the banks are too low for holders generally. Columbia oil stock is stiffer, and was offered to-day at 23½ ex dividend; Western Pennsylvania offered at 82 without any takers. Allegheny Valley bonds are in demand at at about 81; but few on the market.

—James T. Brady & Co. notify the holders of United States coupon bonds that they will register any Government bonds free of charge, and if at any time, by mail or otherwise, such information as may be desired. It is a wonder that investors will purchase coupon bonds when they can get the registered ones. If the former is lost or stolen it is a total loss, but it is impossible for the owners of registered bonds to lose them. It is remarked that some parties have the impression that registered bonds are more troublesome, and the interest more difficult to collect—this is an error; the interest on registered bonds can be made payable at any of the principal towns in the Union, and collected without regard to the locality of the owner, and the bonds can be transferred the same as coupon bonds, by signing in blank before any Notary or Alderman.

—The government bond market advanced to-day to another higher range of prices than ever before reached. See the letter of Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular dated yesterday, received by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., make the following observation:

"The event in Wall street to-day was the purchase by the Assistant Treasurer of one million 5-20 bonds for the sinking fund. The amount offered was $5,040,000, consisting of $1,360,000 5-20's '67, and $2,080,000 May and November, registered and coupons. The awards were as follows: $700,000 5-20's 1864 and $300,000 registered 1865.

"The market has remained steady all day, and a disposition shown to take stock by the German bankers, who were large buyers of '62s, which sold up to 105, the highest price yet reached, for 5-20ths, with coupon on, they would be 2%. Bonds opened in London at 78, and closed at 78¾ with upward tendency. Consols show an improvement of ¼ per cent., and private dispatches report money easy.

"The transactions here at the different boards have been moderate, the largest amount of stock changing hands at the first call. The prevailing opinion is that the Government intends to purchase at least one million per week for the Sinking Fund, the supply must necessarily grow very small, and higher prices will be the result. The market closes very firm."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	119½	119½	119½
1862, 5-20's	119½	119½	119½
1864 5-20's	119½	119½	119½
1865 5-20's old	119½	119½	119½
1865 5-20's new	117¾	117¾	118
1867 5-20's	117¾	117¾	118
1868	117¾	117¾	118
10-40's	107¾	108	108
Gold	137¼	138	138

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 12.	May 13.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	138¼	138¼		¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	119½		¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119½	119½		¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	119½	119½		¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865,	116½	116½		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865	117¾	118		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July 1867	117¾	118		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	117¾	118		¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	108¾		¼

—The general stock market at New York to-day was less steady and prices were a shade off. Northwestern stocks continue to be a prominent feature in the market. The *Tribune* remarks that the opening of the Pacific Railroad has developed an active speculative movement in the Northwestern shares, that bids fair to advance them to something near the quotations of the other 10 per cent. stocks, that now sell at from 30@50 per cent. higher than the shares of this company. The earnings for the first week in May show an increase of $33,000 upon the business of last year, and its manipulation that the property is more valuable than any other road connecting with the Pacific roads. Portwayne is strong and active. The activity in this stock was based upon the heavy demand from operators, who anticipate a large scrip dividend. St. Paul shares were strong upon the heavy increase in the traffic of the road.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 30 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 13, 1869.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M.
N. Y. Central	181½	181¾	180¾	181¾	180¾	
Hudson River		147¾		147¾		
Harlem		147¾		146¾		
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Mich. Central		128¾		128¾		
Mich. Southern	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Illinois Central		145¾		145¾		
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	93¾	92¾	92	92	
Fort Wayne	152½	152½	152½	152½	152½	152½
Chic. & R. I.	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Chic. & Alton	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
Cleve. & Toledo		106¾		106¾		
Rock Island	103½	103¾	103½	103½	103½	
Tol. & Wabash		77		77¾		
Do preferred		81		81		
Chicago & Alton		138¾		138¾		
St. Paul		78¾		78¾		
Do preferred		87¾		87¾		
Ohio & Miss		32¾		32¾		
Pacific Mail		97¾		97¾		
W. U. Telegraph		44¾		44¾		
Adams Ex						
Amer. U. Ex						
Merch't U. Ex						
Wells, Fargo Ex						
Gold	137¾	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thu.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182¾	181¾		¼
Hudson River	157¾	157¾		¼
Harlem	148	146¾		1¼
Reading	96¾	96¾		
Mich. Central	128	128¾	¾	
Mich. Southern	107¾	106¾		1
Illinois Central	145¾	145¾		
Cleve. and Pitts	93¾	92		1¾
Fort Wayne	155½	152½		3
Chicago and North.	91¾	91¾		
Do preferred	102¾	102¾		
Cleve. and Toledo	107	106¾		¼
Rock Island	101¼	103½	2¼	
Tol. and Wabash	77¾	77¾		
Do preferred		81		
Chicago and Alton	137	138¾	1¾	
St. Paul	78¾	78¾		
Do preferred	87¾	87¾		
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	97¾	97¾		
Western U. Tel	43¾	44	¼	
Adams Express	45			
Merch. U. Ex	15			
American M.U.Ex	40½			
Wells, Fargo & Co	38			

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 30 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the sametermsas the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, 1869.

There is little change to note in our general markets since our last report. Trade continues fairly active.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull. We quote common to good at $3 50@4 00, and extra fin a retail way at $6 75@8 00 ₱ barrel.

BEANS—Market dull at $3 00 ₱ bushel for the best small white.

BUTTER—Receipts good and prices drooping. In tubs fine butter is dull at 35c, with the best table offering at 37c; extra brand is an occasional sale of an extra brand a shade higher. Common is in large supply and dull or sale at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—Prices lower; sales at 12c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The demand continues good for bacon and lard, and the market firm. We quote shoulders at 14c; rib sides 18@19c; clear sides 17½@17½c; sugar cured hams fine and canvassed do 20@23c; plain hams 17@18c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21@22c; breakfast bacon 19@20c ₱ lb. Land in tierces 18c, and in kegs 20@20½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 33 @ 1 34 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HONEY—Market dull at $3 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 40 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—We quote strictly choice dooben at 2½@22c; New York factory 25c; Ohio factory 20c, and Western Reserve 19@18c ₱ bushel of Sweitzer at 2½@3 ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Not quotable. Onion sets nominally $3 50@6 00 ₱ bush, as to quality, and but little demand.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarters at 16@15c; unpeeled 16@17c, and 19@20c for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 15@16c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 weights for bran, $1 for shipstuff, $1 05 for middlings, $1 90 for screenings, $1 00, for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked, and receipts large, prices nominal. We quote Peachblows and Buckeyes on the track at 45c and from store at 55@60c ₱ bushel. Early choice Noshannons sold on wharf at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel; Cassgos at 60c ₱ bushel; Harrison by the barrel, $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel Pea, and Early Rose $40 ₱ barrel.

SALT—Sales for the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90 @2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, to size of packages.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

GREEN PEAS—Sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Receipts limited and mostly sold from country wagons at $35@37 ₱ ton. Loose baled may be quoted at $25@30 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market is still quite active with good receipts. Prices continue without change, though for a considerable extent nominal owing to the various brands on the market. We quote nominally: Low store good in barrels at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@ 7 25; white wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 00@12 00, following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 40; double extra in barrels $8 60, and in sacks $8 30; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 80; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 30, and in sacks; $7 00 bbl.

CORN MEAL.—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl, of 4 bushels, $5 75, and by the bushel or sacks.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl., as to quality.

GRAIN—Receipts fair, and market rather dull. Red winter wheat is quoted at $1 45 @1 50 ₱ bushelas to quality. Oats continue quiet at 68@70c on the track. Ear corn on the track is in good demand and wanted at $1 40@1 45. The best No. 1 spring barley will hardly command over $1 75 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote highwines at 95c; Common rectified at 85c, and good rectified $1 05; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very little whisky is for sale, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, May 14, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.						
Acetic	lb	27	@	30	Bergamot	lb 6 00 @ 7 50
Citric	lb	90	@	1 00	Cassia	lb 3 00 @ 3 75
Oxalic	lb	30	@	35	Lemon	lb 3 50 @ 4 00
Tartaric	lb	60	@	65	Cloves	lb 3 75 @ 4 75
Alcohol gall		2 70	@	2 80	*Oil.*	
Ash.					Cod liv gal	2 25 @ 2 50
Caps	lb	25	@	30	Lemon	lb 5 25 @ 5 75
Carb	lb	25	@	30	Castor	gall 2 00 @ 2 10
Am. Carb	lb	25	@	30	Linseed	gal 1 30 @ 1 40
Aqua	lb	20	@	25	Mineral	gal 1 00 @ 1 50
Annotta	lb	80	@	90	Neats f	gal 1 80 @ 1 90
Bals Copa	lb	1 00	@	1 10	Olive f	gal 2 50 @ 3 00
Soda	lb	4½	@	5	Quartz	gal 2 50 @18 00
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@	1 10	Spirits	gal 4 50 @ 5 00
Baytham	gal	4 50	@	6 00	Origan	lb 2 00 @ 2 50
Bark.					Peppmt	lb 3 00 @ 3 50
Cassia	lb	38	@	1 00	Rosemary	lb 1 50 @ 1 75
Slm'd	lb	50	@	1 00	Sassafras	lb 1 00 @ 1 25
" Pale	lb	90	@	1 00	Sperm	gal 2 75 @ 2 90
" Ord	lb	75	@	80	Tanners	gal 1 00 @ 1 10
Black Lead.					Whale	gal 1 80 @ 1 90
American	lb	6	@	6	Wintergn	lb 1 50 @ 1 75
East Ind	lb	12	@	16	Opium	₱ lb 9 00 @ 9 50
Flowers	lb	60	@	65	Quinine	₱ oz 2 65 @ 2 75
Blue Mass	lb	75	@	85	Pi Paris	bbl 5 00 @ 5 50
Blue Vit	lb	50	@	60	*Roots.*	
Borax ref	lb	40	@	42	Ili chrom	lb 21 @ 23
Brimstone	lb	6½	@	7	Elecampane	lb 15 @ 18
" Flor Sul	lb	7½	@	8½	Jodine	lb 5 50 @ 5 75
Calomel	lb	1 00	@	1 10	Jalap	lb 1 00 @ 1 25
" English	lb	1 60	@	1 65	" Red	₱ lb 1 05 @ 1 10
Camphor	lb	1 00	@	1 10	Rhu	lb 1 00 @ 1 25
Cantha's	lb	2 00	@	2 10	Quin sulph	oz 2 70 @ 2 80
Cham. Ger	lb	60	@	65	Vanilla	lb 6 00 @ 8 00
" Roman	lb	75	@	85	*Wood.*	
Chloroform	lb	60	@	65	Gentian	lb 16 @ 17½
Cloves	lb	48	@	50	Ginger K I	lb 27 @ 30
Cochineal	lb	60	@	65	" Jamaah	lb 30 @ 35
Cop lye case		8 00	@	8 50	Ipecac	lb 2 62 @ 2 75
Copperas	lb	2½	@	3	Liquorice	lb 25 @ 30
Cream Tar	lb	40	@	45	Liquorice	lb 15 @ 20
Indigo	lb	75	@	85	Madder	lb 12 @ 15
Codliver	lb	25	@	45	Sars Hon	lb 60 @ 62
Dover's Pd	lb	5 00	@	6 00	Senega	lb 60 @ 65
Ext Nux	lb	45	@	50	Valeri En	lb 60 @ 65
Epsom	lb	3½	@	4	Senna	lb 50 @ 60
Ext Logwd	lb	14@	@	15	Sal Ammo	lb 14 @ 15
Ext Fustic	lb	14	@	15	Squills	lb 18 @ 20
" Indian	lb	45	@	50	" Soda	lb 3½@ 4
Ferrocy	lb	25	@	30	*Seeds.*	
Fustic chi	lb	3½@	@	4½	Canary	lb 11 @ 12
Flake Wh	lb	25	@	30	Coriander	lb 12 @ 15
Gum.					Cardamm	lb 2 00 @ 2 25
Arabic sts	lb	85	@	90	Hemp	lb 6½@ 7
" White	lb	85	@1	00	Senna Al	lb 50 @ 55
" Sorts	lb	45	@	50	" Tin	lb 20 @ 30
Myrrh	lb	60	@	65	*Sundries.*	
Shellac	lb	50	@	60	Alum	lb 3½@ 4
Tragacanth	lb	60	@	65	Blue Vit	lb 15 @ 20
" Flake	lb	1 40	@1	50	Cassia	lb 4 @ 5
Hoffm'n's	lb	60	@	65	Castile	lb 12 @ 15
Indigo Mad	lb	1 50	@1	60	" Chat Wh	lb 28 @ 30
" Spanish	lb	1 60	@1	65	Soap	lb 10 @ 12
Iodine res	lb	7 35	@7	86	Sugar Ld	lb 43 @ 46
Isinglass	lb	60	@	65	Shot assd	lb 12½@ 13
Log Chips	lb	3	@	4	Terra Jap	lb 8½@ 10½
Mace	lb	1 00	@1	10	Turpentine	gal 60 @ 65
Madder	lb	23	@	24	Vermill	lb 90 @1 00
Magnesia	lb	60	@	65	Vegetal	gal 2 50 @ 4 00
Carb	lb	50	@	55	Japan	gal 1 30 @ 1 83
Manna S P	lb	1 00	@1	05	Linseed	gal 1 44 @ 1 48
Morphine	lb	12 75	@13	00	Ven Red	lb 3 @ 4
Nutm No 1	lb	1 50	@1	55		

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 138¾.

NEW YORK, May 13—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call. Prime discounts 7@9 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Weak and nominal at 109@109¼, for sixty days, and 109¾@110¼ for sight, though good bills sold at 108¾@ 109 for the former.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 137¾, advanced to 138¾, and closed at 138¾. Fossl market active and strong at from 138¼ to 138¾ ₱ cent. to-day. Clearances $150,000,000. At the Treasury sale to-day proposals were filed for $1,000,000. The million sold was awarded to Henry Clews & Co., at 138 4-10. Export to-day $100,000 to Europe, and $200,000 to Havana.

GOVERNMENTS

Buoyant, reaching the highest prices yet attained, with a small and buying free, both domestic and foreign account. Coupons '81, 119¾@121; do '62, 119¾@119¾; do '64, 119¾@119¾; do '65, 116¾@116¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108; Pacific 10s, 96¾@100¾.

STATE SECURITIES

Steady. Missouris 89¾; old Tennessee 68; 6s new, 69¾@69¾; old North Carolina 6s, 35¾@36; 6s, 65¾; old Virginia 6s, 65¾@66¾; new 61, Louisiana levee 68, 70.

THE STOCK MARKET

Opened strong with a large business in Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Wabash and Northwestern. Fort Wayne, New Jersey Central, Pittsburgh and Reading were also noticeably active. After the call the upward movement continued, and prices were higher all round leading the list. Vanderbilt stocks were quiet, in the absence of information as to whether the Governor has signed the bills recently passed. The market was feverish and unsettled after the 1 o'clock board, with a general decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on leading shares. The market was firm at the close, with a general recovery in prices, though the feeling was still unsettled.

5.30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 20@.32; Wells' Express, 35@35½; American, 40¾@40¾; Adams, 44@44½; United states, 67@67½; Merchants' Union, 15¼@15½; Pacific Mail, 97¾@98; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾@44; Marposa, 22¾@23½; preferred, 45@45¾; New York Central, 181¾@181¾; Erie, 20¾@20¾; Hudson, 147¾@147½; Harlem, 146¾@146¾; Reading, 96@96¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾@ 103¾; Terre Haute, 26@26¾; Wabash, 77¾@77¾; St. Paul, 78¾@78¾; Fort Wayne, 152½@152½; Ohio and Miss, 32¾@32¾; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 106¾@106¾; Illinois Central, 145¾@146; Pittsburgh, 92@93½; Lake Shore, 106¾@106¾; Rock Island, 103¾@103¾; Northwestern, 91¾@91½; pref'd, 104@104¾.

MINING SHARES.

Copper stocks at Boston—Copper Falls $45; Frankiin, 18¾; Hecla 78; Hancock 4; Quincy 28.

Sterling at the Sub-Treasury, $1,778,255; payments, $1,579,566; balance, $81,267,160. Disbursements of coin interest, $234,076.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ¼ discount buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—More active at $5@6 12½ for spring extras. WHEAT—Quiet and firmer, the demand being at No. 2 at $1 13, closing at $1 14¾ for No 2.

CORN—Quiet and 2@3c higher; sales of No. 1 at 62½ @63c; No. 2 at 57¾@58c; good rejected at 55c; ordinary new and no grades inactive and nominal, closing at 60c bid for No. 1, and 57¾@58c for No. 2, closing this afternoon.

OATS—Quiet and unsettled; No. 2 60@61c in store, closing at 60c.

RYE—Quiet and easier; sales of No 1 at $1 14@$1 15; No 2 at $1 13, closing at $1 14½ for No 1.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 65 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 90½c.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS—Mixed molasses $1 00@1 05. Sugar 14 @15c.

MOLASSES—Inactive; held firm at $1 00. Lard held at 17½c. Sweet pickled hams 18@19½c. Dry salted shoulders unchanged.

HIDES—Inactive; held firm at $1 00. Sugar 14 @15c.

PORK—Inactive; held firm at $31 00. Lard held at 17½c. Sweet pickled hams 18@19½c. Dry salted shoulders unchanged.

HIDES—16@16c higher at $8 65@9 for fair to medium; $9 @9 5 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Steady at $5 50@8 87 for cows; $5 12½@6 90 for fair to medium; $7 00@7 90 for good to choice shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 13—Cotton a shade firmer and more active; sales 31,000 bales, closing at 30¾@31c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,230 bbls; flour without decided change, with scarcely so much inquiry, and less export inquiry to-day; sales 6,800 barrels. Rye flour without decided change. Corn meal dull. Whisky in fair request; sales of 200 barrels western, part for future delivery, at 94c. Wheat—receipts 13,462 bush; wheat slightly favors buyers; sales 31,000 bushel at 1 46@1 47 for No 2 spring, delivered; 1 48@ 1 50¾ for No 2 do delivered; 81 53¾ for winter red lll. and 1 55 for Summit white; 1 60@1 62 for No 1 do; white western nine, 60,000 bush No 2 spring to arrive at $1 46, July duty, where; 1 50 for No 1 do. Receipts of corn 23,122 bushels; corn a shade firmer; 1 07@1 08 for mixed western; 1 09@1 10 for white; sales 1,600 bush at 89@89c for new mixed western; 90c for old do in store; 92c for white do; 92@93c for Southern yellow. Receipts of oats 29,435 bush; oats quiet and lower; sales of 20,000 bush at 70@71c for Western afloat, closing at the inside price. Rice quiet. Sugar firm; sales 1,000 hhds at 10¾@11¾c for Jamaica; 11¾@11¾c for Porto Rico; 11¾@12c for Cuba; 12@12¼c for Muscovado. Petroleum dull at 18¾c for crude, and 35c for refined. Pork steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $31 65 in cash; spirits turpentine quiet. Beef steady; sales 100 bbls at $10 for new mess; $8 75@9 87 for old do; $2 75@3 00 for prime; $23 25@28 50 for prime mess. Cut meats steady; new mess, seller June, at $9 12. Beef quiet. Beef hams steady. Cut meats steady; sales 200 packages at 12½@13c for shoulders, and 15½@16c for hams. Middles quiet and heavy. Lard—receipts 1,000 packages at 16¾@16¾c for steam, and 18¾@18¾c for kettle rendered; sales 2,500 bbls at 17¾@17¾c for Ohio, and 25¾c for State. Cheese firm at 9@23c for factory and 14@15c for dairy. Tallow quiet at 9¾@ 9¾c for prime.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Flour in better demand; receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 1,000 bbls; family flour is firmer and rather higher; sales No. 2 red at $1 35@1 36. Corn in good demand and active; sales 10,000 bushels at the call the upward movement continued, and prices higher; sales 10,000 bushels at 60c for mixed; 61c for white. Oats 68@72c, the latter rate for choice white. Barley dull and unchanged. Cotton quiet but steady at 29@27c for middling. Tobacco in good demand; sales 2,200 hhds at 6@6½c for lugs; 7@8c for good demand at 9c; many ask 9½c; stock light. Provisions dooping; holders generally more freely and more done; mess pork sold to the extent of 20 bbls at $30 50; bulk meats sold at 14½c for rough sides; 15½c for clear rib sides; sales 200 tierces city. Lard sold at 17c. No change in oils or groceries. Gold 137¾, buying. Exchange steady; par to ¼ discount buying and ¼ premium selling. Money market is easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Tobacco steady at full prices Cotton—Nothing doing. Hemp—Dressed is offered at $240. Flour is very dull; spring superfine and extra sold at $4 50@5 00; XX $5 25@5 50; XXX $5 75@ 6 00. Wheat inactive and unchanged at $1 12 for No 2 fall; $1 25@1 27 for choice to fancy; $1 30@1 32 for amber. Corn firm and unchanged at 53@56c in bulk, part free in elevator at 60@70c in sacks. Oats firm at 60@66c. Rye firmer at 90@95c. Barley—nothing doing. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork held at $30 25@30 50. Bulk meats held at 14½@15c for clear rib sides, sales 20 tierces city. Lard sold at 17c. Bacon—nothing doing. Whisky is firm and unchanged at 90c. Groceries very quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal. Coffee quiet and unchanged at reduced prices, but holders refuse to accept the prices offered, prime sold to a limited extent at 19c. Bulk meats nominal at 13½c for shoulders; 14c for rib and 15½c for clear sides. Lard—prime steam sold at 125.@12c for shoulders; 16¾@16¾c for clear rib sides, 17¾@17¾c for clear sides. Lard—prime steam is dull and steady, with small business at 23¾@17c, gross. Hogs quiet and unchanged at 7@8¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Cotton is dull; low middlings 25½c. Flour steady; superfine $5@5 50; extra family $5 50@6 00; fancy $6 50@7 00, according to locality. Oil City market nominal at $5 @5 50. There is a fair amount of activity, sales at all points averaging 6,000 to 8,000 bbls. ₱ regular delivery.

OIL CITY, May 13, 12:30 P. M.—Market entirely stagnant, and prices are weaker and declining.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Market quiet and steady. P. L. S. to W. 3½c; S. W. 32@32½c, and crude 18c.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Market quiet but steady. P. L. S. to W. 31c, S. W. 32c, and crude 17½c. Refined 23@ 24c. Crude petroleum in good demand and active at full prices, 32c. Crude dull and prices nominal at 16@16½c. Distillates at 37c. Residuum—Crude petroleum unsettled, at 16@16½c.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—All that can be said is that there are plenty of sellers at 16 and not many buyers. The market, however, has a drooping tendency. We note sales as follows:

1,000 bbls S. O. 40 to 45, May 1st, at.....16c
2,000 bbls S. O., 40 to 46, June, at.....16c
2,000 bbls S. O., 40 to 46, June, at.....16c
2,000 bbls S. O., 40 to 46, July, at.....16c
5,000 bbls, a line each, May to December.....15c
2,000 bbls, "a put," $200 paid for privilege
500 bbls S. O. last half May.....30c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year at.....35c

Refined Oil.—There is no particular change to note in prices. The market, like crude, has a drooping tendency. We note sales as follows:

500 bbls each month, June and July.....32c
500 bbls each month, June, July and Aug..32c
500 bbls last half May.....32½c
500 bbls August.....33c
500 bbls S. O. last half May.....33½c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year at.....33½c

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Bro. & Co. 400 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson, Gill & Co., 928 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 322 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 142 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

W H Chicost, 50 bbls benzole to J K Traux & Co, Philadelphia.

James W Wood, 50 bbls benzole to Stemmet & Bro, Downingtown.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,792 bbls
Total shipments Benzole.....180 bbls

Oil Shipped by Penna. Central R. R.

Hutchinson Gill & Co., 315 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Cuba Sugar.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Havana, April 27th, says the sugar shipments to March 31st, since January 1st, from all the ports of the Island outside or the rebel lines, or rather, as they have no determinate lines, not including the small ports of the Eastern department, as well as the important ones of Nuevitas and St. Jago de Cuba, cover 459,991 boxes and 140,416 hhds, against, for same period last year, 60,384 boxes and 143,347 hhds; increase, 50,595 boxes, and less by 4,931 hhds, which make the difference, estimated in boxs at 3½ bxs to each hhd, equal to 34,964½ bxs in favor of 1869. The hhds fall off, being new to the seat of war, and the boxes increase, with anxiety to ship and greater convenience to realize. The comparison as to Havana and Matanzas alone, to-day 266,238 bxs, against 410,118 bxs, at same date last year, on hand. Shipped this year, 588,127 bxs, against last same term, 322,593 bxs, more by 75,548 bxs. At same ports—stocks and shipments make, for 1869, to 31st of March, 1,051,535 bxs, against same for 1868, at same period, of 922,497 bxs, demonstrating that the crop will be short, under the most favorable circumstances, for this year, in proportion for all ports, over 68,822 bxs, bearing in mind that every box possible has been shoved forward without delay, for the market of Havana and Matanzas, up to this date.

The Matanzas districts will fare worse. The failure of 288,000 boxes, at least, must be estimated east of the center of the Island, positively reported to you in letter, anticipating the necessity under which this Government would be compelled to reinstate export duties upon all our produce shipped to foreign countries, to aid in meeting war expenditures, which will certainly exceed $40,000,000 per annum, without discounting charities and voluntary contributions. The confiscations may not realize to the extent anticipated, as the rightful owners and children cannot be infringed or violated by acts of sequestration, without decision by the competent civil tribunals.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW

Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live For; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed. The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for. Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. Pocket Volumes containing Three Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York. MWF

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH. W. H. MATTHEWS.

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of FRESH and SALT FISH,

47 and 49 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Orders Filled with Promptness.

T. C. JENKINS,

Wholesale Flour Merchant,

CHEESE AND REFINED OILS.

The Celebrated Patent White Silver Flour, Patented July 15, 1867.

I Receive and Control the following Brands: WHITE RIVER, JENKINS' LILLY MILLS, CROESUS XXXX, REGULATOR, BELLE OF MINNESOTA, FORD'S XXX.

CHEESE FRONT,

Nos. 273 and 275

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The Meeting Last Evening—The Cattle Depredations on the City Park—Reports of the Street Committee—The City Finances—The Proposed Changes in the City Building—Report of the Printing Committee—The Removal of Oil Refineries.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held in their respective chambers, City Building, Thursday evening, May 13th.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council met at half-past seven o'clock when the CLERK called the roll and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Callery, Faulkner, Hartman, Hall, Myler, McCallery, Faulkner, J. C. Patterson, Alex. Patterson, Phillips, J. C. Patterson, Alex. Patterson, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach, and President McBrier.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. WETTACH presented a petition for water on Congress street. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, a petition for the grading and paving of Ridge avenue, from Grant street to Chartiers street. Referred.

Mr. FAULKNER, a petition for water on Brady and Water streets. Referred.

Mr. MYLER, a plan for a sewer on Anderson street and Stoddard avenue. Adopted.

Also, a plan for a lateral sewer on Western avenue and Lincoln avenue. Adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PARK COMMISSIONERS—DEPREDATIONS ON THE CITY PARK—ORDINANCE RELATING THERETO.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the following communication from the Board of Park Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Park Commissioners in addressing your honorable bodies to the necessity of adopting measures to prevent the running at large of cattle through the streets of the city. While it is the intention of the Commissioners to have as much pasturage as possible during the present season, it is scarcely necessary to say that a fence, suitable to enclose the Park grounds, however secure it might be, would be insufficient to prevent cattle depredations. In view of the progress already made in Park improvements, and the sum of money expended, it would be unwise and foolish policy to facilitate in taking the proper steps looking to the preservation of the same. To allow money has already been expended to run the risk, even of possible destruction by cattle, is unjustifiable, and the sooner a law is enacted the better for Councils and the citizens generally. In the hope that your honorable bodies will see the wisdom of such a law, and pass it promptly, your Commissioners are in duty bound, etc., etc.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES PARK, Jr.,
Sec'y of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Mr. KELLEY, Second ward, objected to receiving the communication was an infringement upon the rights of the citizens. Accompanying the communication was an ordinance relating to horses and cattle running at large in the city. The ordinance provides that every person owning horses, cows, swine, sheep, or other animals, running at large, shall be fined a sum not exceeding five dollars and costs, and all such animals found running at large shall be deemed a public nuisance, and it shall be made the duty of the police officers of the city to seize and take them into custody and impound them, and if after four days public notice given on the premises, the owner shall not claim the animal and pay the said fine, costs and all other charges, every such animal shall be sold at public sale by any policeman, and after retaining the amount of costs and expenses of keeping, he shall pay the balance, if any, to the Treasurer for the use of the city.

The report was accepted.

Mr. MYLER moved to amend by striking out the word "cows."

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON said that there was no use of the ordinance unless the cows were included. The Commons were used as pasturage, and improvements in the city generally were impossible. People drove their cattle or cows to the commons and made use of them as a pasture.

Mr. MYLER thought there was a great deal of pasturage in the parks of the city which could be used by poor people, but the ordinance included the entire city.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought the fine was too high; two dollars would be enough.

Mr. HALL advocated the ordinance.

The question was put on the amendment to strike out the word "cows," and lost.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to amend so as to include only all cows and other animals found on the Commons. Carried by a vote of eight to seven.

Mr. HALL hoped the motion would be withdrawn. It was simply a question whether the cows should be permitted to run at large.

After some further discussion Mr. PHILLIPS moved to reconsider. Agreed to.

Mr. CALLERY then moved that the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards be excepted from the provisions of the ordinance. Agreed to.

The ordinance as amended by Mr. CALLERY was then adopted.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Mr. MYLER, chairman of Committee on Streets, read the following report from that Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Streets submit the following report:

THE FORT WAYNE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company, asking Councils to grant them the privilege of lowering the grade of Ohio avenue six inches at its junction with Grant avenue; also, the privilege of laying a side track across said avenue, to your Committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

WEBSTER STREET.

Your Committee again report adversely to granting the prayer of petitioners in relation to the changing of the name of Webster street, from Stockton avenue to North Common, to Sherman avenue, for the same reasons urged in the previous report of the Committee, that it is not in good taste or of any use, the changing of names of well established thoroughfares, unless for much better reasons than those offered by the petitioners.

THE TAPPING OF SEWERS.

Your Committee had before them the ordinance relating to the tapping of the main sewers in this city, and after making several alterations refer the amended ordinance back for adoption.

OPENING OF THIRD ALLEY.

The petition for opening Third alley, in the Seventh ward, has been referred to the Street Commissioner with instructions to notify parties, owners of property on the line thereof, to open said alley, provided the facts are as petitioners represent, and that the plan of lots and deeds call for said alley.

CULVERT ON PERRY STREET.

The petition for a culvert on Perry street, at Spohn crossing of Spring Garden Run, has been favorably considered and an ordinance accompanies authorizing the construction thereof.

THE SEWER ON SPRING GARDEN AVENUE.

The petition praying for the construction of a main sewer on Spring Garden avenue, presented at the last meeting of Councils, and referred to Committee, we report that in accordance to your instructions to report what action is necessary to provide funds, for the again reported to your honorable bodies, with the endorsement of your Committee, that the present sewer law provides how the funds shall be raised, namely: By assessing a special frontage tax and assessing the entire property of the city exclusive of the improvements, for more sewers, &c.

ORDINANCES.

Ordinances authorizing the construction of the following lateral sewers and paving and grading the following streets and alleys, accompanies the report.

GRADING.—Gardner, Main and Market streets, Seventh ward.

PAVING.—Evans alley from Sheffield to Franklin street.

GRADING AND PAVING.—Jefferson street from Beaver to Shield's alley; Fayette street from Fulton street to Beaver avenue; Reel alley north of Hemlock street, Third ward, and running parallel therewith.

LATERAL SEWERS.—Western avenue from Allegheny avenue to West Commons; Lincoln avenue and Rope alley, from Allegheny avenue to Western avenue via Rope alley; White Oak alley from Spring alley to North avenue; North avenue from White Oak alley to Sandusky street.

Respectfully submitted.

Accompanying were two ordinances not mentioned in the report. They were as follows:

SEWER ON ANDERSON STREET AND STODDARD.

An ordinance instructing the Sewerage Commission to advertise for proposals for the construction of a sewer on Anderson street and Stoddard alley, from Lacock street to River avenue, in accordance with plans approved by Councils May 13, 1869, and award the contract to the lowest and best bidder.

SEWERAGE CONTRACT—CONTRACT.

Also, an ordinance changing the contract with Bernard Gray, contractor for the grading and paving of Gallagher street from Main avenue to the city line. The ordinance relieves Mr. Gray from a portion of his contract which requires him to grade said street from the above points a uniform width of forty feet the original contract to be changed to allow him (Gray) the privilege of grading said street to a width of twenty feet from the west line of Thomas Prats property to the city line, the balance of the contract to remain unimpaired.

Before the report of the committee was accepted, Mr. RIDDLE inquired what action had been taken by the committee relative to the changing of the name of Webster street to Sherman avenue, whether the committee had been authorized to report an ordinance for that. The report was then accepted, and the ordinance changing the name of the street adopted.

The other ordinances mentioned in the report of the committee were adopted, with the exception of the ordinances changing a contract, which was laid over until next meeting, and the ordinance relating to a sewer on Spring Garden avenue, and the one relative to tapping of sewers, which were laid over.

Mr. MYLER offered a resolution that the City Engineer be authorized to employ a competent person to superintend the construction of sewers and the grading and paving of streets. Lost.

Mr. MYLER moved to reconsider and refer back to the Committee. Agreed to.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER—THE CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OF THE CITY.

Mr. HALL presented the monthly report of the Controller, R. B. Francis, Esq., of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

Engines	$ 677 61
Printing	296 10
Streets	1,791 36
Wharves	12 00
Surveys	452 50
Contingent fund	349 01
Water Works	3,236 16
Gas	1,995 41
Total bills for April	$ 8,723 21
Firemen	$ 574 66
Policemen	2,748 83
City Officers, on account	333 32
Amount previously paid	50,731 03
Warrants outstanding	820 50
Total from Jan. 1st to May 1st, 1869	$63,932 02
Cash in Treasury May 1st	$9,636 61

RECEIPTS DURING APRIL.

The receipts from various sources during April were as follows:

Water rents (per metre)	$1,126 43
Delinquent taxes	4,314 29
Second ward scales	652 41
Diamond scales	272 72
Fines and forfeitures	125 00
Sale of ferules	375 00
Ground rent from Seminary property	200 16
Rent of postoffice room and fuel	488 83
Wharfages	140 60
Board money	231 50
Switch licenses	75 00
Total	$12,480 53
Proceeds of $10,000 note discounted	9,788 89
Grand total	$22,269 42

The report was received and filed and warrants authorized for payment of the same.

REPORT FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE SEWERAGE TAX—VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Mr. HALL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following report from that Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Finance, in pursuance of instructions from your Honorable bodies, respectfully report that they have taken the necessary steps relative to levying the sewerage tax, and herewith submit an ordinance assessing a tax of eight mills on the dollar—five for refunding and three for construction. The total valuation of the real estate in the city, exclusive of improvements, is $2,632,030. An eight mill assessment realizes the sum of $21,216 78, which in the opinion of your Committee is ample for the present year.

COMPROMISE RAILROAD BONDS DESTROYED.

The Committee call the attention of Council to another matter, as follows: "That at their meeting held April 26th, 1869, it was decided to destroy fifty-three one thousand dollars four per cent. Compromise Railroad Bonds, which had been duly signed but never disposed of. The bonds were consigned to the flames in the presence of a majority of the Committee, the Controller, Treasurer, and Clerk to Committees.

Respectfully submitted.

The ordinance mentioned in the report was then read. It provides that a tax of eight mills shall be levied and collected for the year 1869, from all property, excepting of improvements, five of which will be used for the construction of main sewers, and three for repaving, as authorized in section eight of the amended sewer law approved March 24, 1869. The City Assessor is also authorized and directed to make the assessment on the duplicate of 1869, with the view of having the tax collected at the same time as the other taxes are collected.

The report was received.

The ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Spring Garden avenue was called up.

Mr. CALLERY moved to amend so that the contractors take city bonds for their pay at par for the deficiency over the frontage tax, if required. Adopted.

Mr. MYLER then moved to strike out the three mills. Lost.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the ordinance.

The yeas and nays were called by Mr. MYLER, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Callery, Hall, Hartman, Morrison, Patterson, J. C., Phillips, Reed, Riddle, Wettach, President McBrier—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Faulkner, Gwinner, Myler, Patterson, A., Reiter—5.

On motion of Mr. HALL the ordinance relative to the tapping of sewers was ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. RIDDLE, from the Committe on City Property, presented the following report.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on City Property respectfully report that the petition of J. B. McDonald, asking lease of vacant public lot in the Fifth ward, was before them, but for want of positive data as to the status of the city, the matter was referred to the Engineer to report whether the city owned any property in the locality referred to.

In the matter of improving a reserved central square of forty feet on Market street, where the width of that street is ninety feet and over, we are unable to see the reason why a large number of cattle should be permitted to run through the streets of the city. While it is the intention of the Commissioners to have as much pasturage as possible during the present season, it is scarcely necessary to say that a fence, suitable to enclose the Park grounds, however secure it might be, would be insufficient to prevent cattle depredations. In view of the progress already made in Park improvements, and the sum of money expended, it would be unwise and foolish policy to facilitate in taking the proper steps looking to the preservation of the same. To allow money has already been expended to run the risk, even of possible destruction by cattle, is unjustifiable, and the sooner a law is enacted the better for Councils and the citizens generally. In the hope that your honorable bodies will see the wisdom of such a law, and pass it promptly, your Commissioners are in duty bound, etc., etc.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES PARK, Jr.,
Sec'y of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Park Commissioners, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend the passage of the ordinance accompanying the communication, with the following amendments, to wit: Strike out the words "cows" and "dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the words "horses and cattle" and "five dollars," and also strike out the words "and costs," and all such animals found running at large shall be deemed a public nuisance, and it shall be made the duty of the police officers of the city to seize and take them into custody and impound them, and if after four days public notice given on the premises, the owner shall not claim the animal and pay the said fine, costs and all other charges, every such animal shall be sold at public sale by any policeman, and after retaining the amount of costs and expenses of keeping, he shall pay the balance, if any, to the Treasurer for the use of the city.

The report was accepted.

Mr. MYLER moved to amend by striking out the word "cows."

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON said that there was no use of the ordinance unless the cows were included. The Commons were used as pasturage, and improvements in the city generally were impossible. People drove their cattle or cows to the commons and made use of them as a pasture.

Mr. MYLER thought there was a great deal of pasturage in the parks of the city which could be used by poor people, but the ordinance included the entire city.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought the fine was too high; two dollars would be enough.

Mr. HALL advocated the ordinance.

The question was put on the amendment to strike out the word "cows," and lost.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to amend so as to include only all cows and other animals found on the Commons. Carried by a vote of eight to seven.

Mr. HALL hoped the motion would be withdrawn. It was simply a question whether the cows should be permitted to run at large.

After some further discussion Mr. PHILLIPS moved to reconsider. Agreed to.

Mr. CALLERY then moved that the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards be excepted from the provisions of the ordinance. Agreed to.

The ordinance as amended by Mr. CALLERY was then adopted.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Mr. MYLER, chairman of Committee on Streets, read the following report from that Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Streets submit the following report:

THE FORT WAYNE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company, asking Councils to grant them the privilege of lowering the grade of Ohio avenue six inches at its junction with Grant avenue; also, the privilege of laying a side track across said avenue, to your Committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

WEBSTER STREET.

Your Committee again report adversely to granting the prayer of petitioners in relation to the changing of the name of Webster street, from Stockton avenue to North Common, to Sherman avenue, for the same reasons urged in the previous report of the Committee, that it is not in good taste or of any use, the changing of names of well established thoroughfares, unless for much better reasons than those offered by the petitioners.

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Your Committee had before them the ordinance relating to the tapping of the main sewers in this city, and after making several alterations refer the amended ordinance back for adoption.

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The petition for opening Third alley, in the Seventh ward, has been referred to the Street Commissioner with instructions to notify parties, owners of property on the line thereof, to open said alley, provided the facts are as petitioners represent, and that the plan of lots and deeds call for said alley.

CULVERT ON PERRY STREET.

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Respectfully submitted.

Accompanying were two ordinances not mentioned in the report. They were as follows:

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SEWERAGE CONTRACT—A CONTRACT.

Also, an ordinance changing the contract with Bernard Gray, contractor for the grading and paving of Gallagher street from Main avenue to the city line. The ordinance relieves Mr. Gray from a portion of his contract which requires him to grade said street from the above points a uniform width of forty feet the original contract to be changed to allow him (Gray) the privilege of grading said street to a width of twenty feet from the west line of Thomas Prats property to the city line, the balance of the contract to remain unimpaired.

Before the report of the committee was accepted, Mr. RIDDLE inquired what action had been taken by the committee relative to the changing of the name of Webster street to Sherman avenue, whether the committee had been authorized to report an ordinance for that. The report was then accepted, and the ordinance changing the name of the street adopted.

The other ordinances mentioned in the report of the committee were adopted, with the exception of the ordinances changing a contract, which was laid over until next meeting, and the ordinance relating to a sewer on Spring Garden avenue, and the one relative to tapping of sewers, which were laid over.

Mr. MYLER offered a resolution that the City Engineer be authorized to employ a competent person to superintend the construction of sewers and the grading and paving of streets. Lost.

Mr. MYLER moved to reconsider and refer back to the Committee. Agreed to.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER—THE CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OF THE CITY.

Mr. HALL presented the monthly report of the Controller, R. B. Francis, Esq., of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

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The receipts from various sources during April were as follows:

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Wharfages	140 60
Board money	231 50
Switch licenses	75 00
Total	$12,480 53
Proceeds of $10,000 note discounted	9,788 89
Grand total	$22,269 42

The report was received and filed and warrants authorized for payment of the same.

REPORT FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE SEWERAGE TAX—VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Mr. HALL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following report from that Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Finance, in pursuance of instructions from your Honorable bodies, respectfully report that they have taken the necessary steps relative to levying the sewerage tax, and herewith submit an ordinance assessing a tax of eight mills on the dollar—five for refunding and three for construction. The total valuation of railroad companies to build fences along the line of their tracks, where a street or alley runs parallel with the same.

The opinion of the Solicitor as to the rights of the city to pass such an ordinance, also accompanies the report.

The Solicitor's opinion was also read, and ordered to be filed.

The ordinance was then read, prohibiting the erection of any new refineries in the city, or the enlargement of old ones, and also prohibiting the storing of crude oil in barrels, etc.

Mr. WARNER moved to strike out the "storing" clause. Not seconded.

Mr. LONG made a vigorous speech in opposition to the measure, declaring it a virtual prohibition of the oil business in the city.

Mr. LONG moved to refer the ordinance to a special committee of three from the Select and four from the Common Council.

Mr. HASTINGS moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on City Property. Not agreed to.

The original motion was then declared in order.

Mr. HANNA favored a reference to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. McNEILL thought the ordinance might be passed to-night, and if it worked injuriously it could be repealed. There was no intention to circumscribe the rights of oil refineries.

Mr. LONG said he had heard a member of this Council declare that he would like to have the refining of oil in the city stopped. This showed the animus of some of the advocates of the measure.

The discussion took a wide range, and the right of the city to pass an ordinance prohibiting oil refining or any business whatever was boldly questioned.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to refer to a special committee of seven, and resulted—yeas, 8; nays, 8. Lost.

Mr. LONG then moved to refer the ordinance back to the Committee, with instructions to have the ordinance printed—on which motion the yeas and nays were called and resulted: yeas, 6; nays, 12. Lost.

It was then moved to adopt the ordinance as read, and the yeas and nays were called, and resulted: Yeas, 12; nays, 6—Messrs. Blair, Hartman, Long, Reineman, Tate and Warner voting in the negative. So the ordinance was declared as having passed a first reading.

On a motion to suspend the rules requiring the vote stood—yeas, 11; nays, 7. There not being two-thirds in favor of the motion, the ordinance lies over until next meeting.

The report of the Committee was then accepted.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS—RECEIPTS FOR APRIL.

Mr. HANNA, from the Market Committee, presented a report from that Committee, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Markets respectfully report the following receipts from all sources under their control for the month of April:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$2 19 62
R. B. McNulty, Second ward	340 17
James Hunter, Second ward	211 30
Total	$2,65 28

The report was accepted and filed.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON GAS.

Mr. TATE presented the following report from the Committee on Gas:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Gas submit the following resolution, and respectfully ask it its adoption.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Wa[illegible] and he is hereby instructed to have [illegible] gas erected at the entrance of Liberty [illegible] and Irwin avenue or at the entrance [illegible] Park, and to connect same to the [illegible] the line of gas pipes in the [illegible] conform with the [illegible]

The report was accepted and resolution adopted, [illegible]

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE ENGINES AND TOWNSHIP REORGANIZED.

Mr. MEDILL presented the following report [illegible] the Committee on Fire Engines and [illegible]

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Fire Engines and Township Reorganization, would respectfully leave succeeded in reorganizing the Friendship House Company, by appointing Benjamin Clark foreman, and signing the articles. They are now in active service. Your committee congratulate your honorable bodies upon the speedy consummation of a difficulty which at the outset appeared serious.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

In reference to the Fire Alarm Telegraph your Committee would report that the line has been thoroughly overhauled, a new repeater placed in [illegible] building, and everything is now in good working order.

The report was accepted.

The Common Council adjourned without reaching any of the business of Select, except to concur in the Controller's report.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Thompson vs. Gregory vs. Gray et al, previously reported, was resumed and occupied the attention of the Court during the day. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Strickler & Co. vs. Lawer, before previously reported, the jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $155, subject to the opinion of this Court on a question of law reserved.

Anderson vs. Albert & Donnelly. Action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $697 75.

Grier & McMannus vs. Benny. Action to recover for labor performed in making stills in an oil refinery. The jury rendered a verdict in favor balance alleged to be due and unpaid. On trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 104, Wellens et ux. vs. Lancashire.
No. 108, Willard vs. Johns.
No. 109, Allison & Co. vs. Strothoff's administrators.
No. 119, Verner vs. Carson & Co.
No. 119, Nixon et al. vs. Fleming.
No. 121, Duff vs. Eaton et al.
No. 122, Bell vs. Bell et al.
No. 126, Adler & Co. vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
No. 132, Carlisle vs. Same, building a fence on pillar to Park fence around the vacant space in rear of the City Building, also, to have hitching posts or rings in curb placed at same point on said square.

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. RIDDLE said that in order to bring the report before Councils he would move that the report be received and the first resolution adopted. Mr. R. said that resolution was the petition of the Committee. A plan had been drawn for dividing the Council chambers and furnishing the Controller and City Engineer with offices. The Engineer estimated the expense of that plan at $2,000, for the same was of the opinion that the change could be made by taking off a part of the Common Council chamber. The plan was self-supporting and it would be a hardship for them to be turned out.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that in the abstract he did not believe Councils had intended to allow the chambers to be occupied, yet he would like to see the library prosper.

Mr. HALL favored the report of the Committee if the change could not be made so as to permit the association to occupy the room.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON move to lay the matter over. Adopted.

The second resolution relating to the planting of trees came up.

Mr. HALL moved to amend by ordering a good substantial fence. Carried.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. RIDDLE offered a resolution for a gas lamp corner of Ridge street and Benton alley.

On motion Council adjourned.

None of the business of Common Council was reached in Select Council.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....*President.*
R. DILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Bailey, Conroy, Gilland, Lanahan, Lightcap, Kirkpatrick, Krebbs, Kopp, Long, Megraw, McClintock, Ober, Porter, Reineman, Seiffle, Tate, Warner, Woestly, Wolf and President Slack.

The CLERK read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK presented a petition for the grading of Jefferson street, from Shields alley to Monterey street. Referred.

Mr. FEEBEE, petition for two gas lamps on Center street. Referred.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, petition from property holders on Sarah street, asking to have the one graded from Union avenue to city line. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, petition asking Councils to take some action in regard to paving Blossom alley. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition from property holders on Page street, asking to have the same graded and paved as far as water pipes are laid. Referred.

Mr. GILLELAND, petition for grading and paving Pasture alley. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, resolution to authorize the stone crossing on Long lane, at intersection of Ohio street. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, remonstrance against the grading and paving of Market street, between Locust and Walnut. Referred.

Mr. COMLY, petition of John Smith, asking permission to erect a public bath house on the Allegheny river near 7th Suspension Bridge. Referred to Committee on Wharves and Landings.

Mr. TATE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ordinances to prepare an ordinance to prevent the throwing of ashes in the street. Referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and House.

Mr. HASTINGS presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee to have all stone crossing and culverts now ordered, put down, before any which shall hereafter be ordered. Lost.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. WARNER presented the report of the Committee on Printing, as to the following bills for the quarter ending March 31st:

Gazette	$164 75
Dispatch	159 75
Freedom's Friend	159 61
Total	$484 21

The amounts to which these papers would be entitled, under the old contract with the city, would be as follows:

Gazette	$134 74
Dispatch	134 74
Freedom's Friend	134 61
	$404 09

The difference was $80 00, and the Committee asked for the instruction of Councils as to what action they should take.

Mr. McNEILL moved that the report be referred back to the Committee, to report what amount was correct.

Mr. HANNA moved an amendment, thrt the bills be paid as ordered; and that inasmuch as there were no contracts for printing, that proposals be required for the city printing, that Councils may know what they are to pay.

The whole subject of city printing, so growing out of the refusal of one of the papers to do the work at the contract price, was discussed by Messrs. Warner, Hanna, Long, Hanna, Comly, Hastings and others.

Mr. HASTINGS then moved an amendment to the amendment, that the bills on city Printing be instructed to pay the city printers the sum of three hundred dollars for the year.

The amendment to the amendment was carried, when it appeared evident that the amendment itself had been nullified, and the original motion had been rendered altogether unnecessary.

The CHAIR suggested that the original motion and the amendment might properly be withdrawn.

The question here became quite muddled.

The vote was then taken on the "original motion as amended," which was lost.

This put the question in a still more muddled phase, and various methods were suggested for getting out of the difficulty.

Mr. McNEILL then withdrew the original motion.

The "nullified amendment" was then laid on the table, and the matter was decided as "straightened" under Mr. Hastings's amendment to the amendment instructing the Committee on Printing to contract with each of the official papers at the sum of three hundred dollars for the year.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.

Mr. COMLY, from the Committee on Ordinances, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Ordinances have considered the various matters referred to them at the last session of your Honorable bodies, and respectfully reports as follows:

THE REMOVAL OF OIL REFINERIES.

The petition relative to oil refineries, storage tanks, &c., asking the Councils to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance prohibiting the erection of new ones, or the extension of old ones within the corporate limits of the city, has been disposed of by submitting an ordinance prepared by the Solicitor, covering the grounds set forth by the petitioners, which ordinance accompanies the report.

RELATING TO RAILROADS.

The resolution authorizing your Committee, in connection with the City Solicitor, to investigate and report on the expediency of requiring railroad companies that pass through the city, to erect gates or proper guards at the street crossings used by them, for the better protection of life and limb, has also been duly considered, and your committee have taken a step further in the same laudible purposes, and herewith submit an ordinance requiring railroad companies to build fences along the line of their tracks, where a street or alley runs parallel with the same.

The opinion of the Solicitor as to the rights of the city to pass such an ordinance, also accompanies the report.

The Solicitor's opinion was also read, and ordered to be filed.

The ordinance was then read, prohibiting the erection of any new refineries in the city, or the enlargement of old ones, and also prohibiting the storing of crude oil in barrels, etc.

Mr. WARNER moved to strike out the "storing" clause. Not seconded.

Mr. LONG made a vigorous speech in opposition to the measure, declaring it a virtual prohibition of the oil business in the city.

Mr. LONG moved to refer the ordinance to a special committee of three from the Select and four from the Common Council.

Mr. HASTINGS moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on City Property. Not agreed to.

The original motion was then declared in order.

Mr. HANNA favored a reference to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. McNEILL thought the ordinance might be passed to-night, and if it worked injuriously it could be repealed. There was no intention to circumscribe the rights of oil refineries.

Mr. LONG said he had heard a member of this Council declare that he would like to have the refining of oil in the city stopped. This showed the animus of some of the advocates of the measure.

The discussion took a wide range, and the right of the city to pass an ordinance prohibiting oil refining or any business whatever was boldly questioned.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to refer to a special committee of seven, and resulted—yeas, 8; nays, 8. Lost.

Mr. LONG then moved to refer the ordinance back to the Committee, with instructions to have the ordinance printed—on which motion the yeas and nays were called and resulted: yeas, 6; nays, 12. Lost.

It was then moved to adopt the ordinance as read, and the yeas and nays were called, and resulted: Yeas, 12; nays, 6—Messrs. Blair, Hartman, Long, Reineman, Tate and Warner voting in the negative. So the ordinance was declared as having passed a first reading.

On a motion to suspend the rules requiring the vote stood—yeas, 11; nays, 7. There not being two-thirds in favor of the motion, the ordinance lies over until next meeting.

The report of the Committee was then accepted.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS—RECEIPTS FOR APRIL.

Mr. HANNA, from the Market Committee, presented a report from that Committee, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Markets respectfully report the following receipts from all sources under their control for the month of April:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$2 19 62
R. B. McNulty, Second ward	340 17
James Hunter, Second ward	211 30
Total	$2,65 28

The report was accepted and filed.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON GAS.

Mr. TATE presented the following report from the Committee on Gas:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Gas submit the following resolution, and respectfully ask it its adoption.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Wa[illegible] and he is hereby instructed to have [illegible] gas erected at the entrance of Liberty [illegible] and Irwin avenue or at the entrance [illegible] Park, and to connect same to the [illegible] the line of gas pipes in the [illegible] conform with the [illegible]

The report was accepted and resolution adopted, [illegible]

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE ENGINES AND TOWNSHIP REORGANIZED.

Mr. MEDILL presented the following report [illegible] the Committee on Fire Engines and [illegible]

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Fire Engines and Township Reorganization, would respectfully leave succeeded in reorganizing the Friendship House Company, by appointing Benjamin Clark foreman, and signing the articles. They are now in active service. Your committee congratulate your honorable bodies upon the speedy consummation of a difficulty which at the outset appeared serious.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

In reference to the Fire Alarm Telegraph your Committee would report that the line has been thoroughly overhauled, a new repeater placed in [illegible] building, and everything is now in good working order.

The report was accepted.

The Common Council adjourned without reaching any of the business of Select, except to concur in the Controller's report.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Thompson vs. Gregory vs. Gray et al, previously reported, was resumed and occupied the attention of the Court during the day. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Strickler & Co. vs. Lawer, before previously reported, the jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $155, subject to the opinion of this Court on a question of law reserved.

Anderson vs. Albert & Donnelly. Action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $697 75.

Grier & McMannus vs. Benny. Action to recover for labor performed in making stills in an oil refinery. The jury rendered a verdict in favor balance alleged to be due and unpaid. On trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 104, Wellens et ux. vs. Lancashire.
No. 108, Willard vs. Johns.
No. 109, Allison & Co. vs. Strothoff's administrators.
No. 119, Verner vs. Carson & Co.
No. 119, Nixon et al. vs. Fleming.
No. 121, Duff vs. Eaton et al.
No. 122, Bell vs. Bell et al.
No. 126, Adler & Co. vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
No. 132, Carlisle vs. Same, building a fence on pillar to Park fence around the vacant space in rear of the City Building, also, to have hitching posts or rings in curb placed at same point on said square.

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. RIDDLE said that in order to bring the report before Councils he would move that the report be received and the first resolution adopted. Mr. R. said that resolution was the petition of the Committee. A plan had been drawn for dividing the Council chambers and furnishing the Controller and City Engineer with offices. The Engineer estimated the expense of that plan at $2,000, for the same was of the opinion that the change could be made by taking off a part of the Common Council chamber. The plan was self-supporting and it would be a hardship for them to be turned out.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that in the abstract he did not believe Councils had intended to allow the chambers to be occupied, yet he would like to see the library prosper.

Mr. HALL favored the report of the Committee if the change could not be made so as to permit the association to occupy the room.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON move to lay the matter over. Adopted.

The second resolution relating to the